# كورس تأسيس إعدادى

خايف من سؤال المحادثة
واللي قبلك بيقولك صعب !!

قلقان من القواعد
ومفكر إنها مش سهله !!

مفكر إن سؤال البرجراف أو إنك
تكتب جملة هيبقي صعب !!

ولى أمر وعايز كورس
تأسس بيه ابنك أو بنتك!!

عايز تعرف تحل
سؤال قطعة الفهم !!

يبقى الكورس ده علشانك

خلاص أنا كبرت
وبقيت فى إعدادى

Summer course

إعداد/ مستر صلاح عبدالسلام

## محتويات الكورس

1. يحتوى الكورس على معظم قواعد المرحلة الإعدادية.
2. يعالج مشكلة سؤال المحادثة وكتابة البرجراف وتدريبات متنوعة عليها.
3. شرح لكل الأزمنة الموجوده فى المرحلة الإعدادية مع أسئلة كافية ومتنوعة.
4. كيفية التعامل مع سؤال قطعة الفهم وتدريبات عليها.
5. يحتوى على أهم الكلمات والأفعال.

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# محتويات الكورس

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# ضمائر الفاعل

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | He | She | It | They | We | You |
| أنا | هو للمفرد المذكر | هى للمفرد المؤنث | المفرد الغير عاقل | هم"للجمع" | نحن | أنت / أنتم |

**هنا نتعلم كيف تتكون الجملة وانواعها وسنتناول كل جزء بالتفصيل لاحقاً :**

**o اذا كانت الجملة خبرية وليس بها فعل مساعد**

| فاعل ( اسم أو ضمير) | فعل | باقى الجملة |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmed – My sister – apple – He - They | play – go - went | well – to Alex |

**o اذا كانت الجملة خبرية وبها فعل مساعد**

| فاعل ( اسم أو ضمير) | فعل مساعد | فعل أساسى | باقى الجملة |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salma – Wael - tree - there - this - these | am – is – are – was do – does - did – will - can | Visit - playing | well – to Alex |

**oاذا كانت الجملة أمرية**

| مصدر الفعل..... | Don't + مصدر الفعل..... |
|---|---|
| Study English with us and Have fun. | Don't play in the street. |
| close the window. | Don't make noise. |
| sit down. | Don't go out. |

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. .....make friends with people you don't know online.
   a) Didn't b) Do c) Don't d) Doesn't
2. .....for help from your teacher.
   a) Asking b) Asked c) Ask d) Asks
3. Don't.....photos to people you don't know.
   a) Sent b) Sending c) Send d) Sends
4. Don't .....the road here. It's dangerous.
   a) Crosses b) Crossing c) Cross d) To cross
5. Don't go out now.....here.
   a) Waiting b) Wait c) Waits d) Waited

## الفعل نوعين، ،

**الأول** الفعل المنتظم ويكون الماضى بإضافة (d,ed,ied) **والثاني** الفعل الغير منتظم ويحفظ كما هو.

### تصريف الافعال الغير منتظم

| present المضارع | المعنى | past الماضى | التصريف الثالث p.p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| write | يكتب | wrote | written |
| tell | يخبر | told | told |
| show | يوضح / يبين / يعرض | showed | showed / shown |
| sell | يبيع | sold | sold |
| say | يقول | said | said |
| meet | يقابل | met | met |
| win | يفوز | won | won |
| choose | يختار | chose | chosen |
| throw | يرمى | threw | thrown |
| hit | ينقر / يضرب | hit | hit |
| think | يفكر / يعتقد | thought | thought |
| take | يأخذ / يستغرق | took | taken |
| fly | يطير / يسافر جواً | flew | flown |
| feel | يشعر | felt | felt |
| put | يضع | put | put |
| have/has | يمتلك | had | had |
| lose | يفقد / يخسر | lost | lost |
| make | يجعل / يصنع | made | made |
| get up | يستيقظ | got up | got up |
| mean | يعني / يقصد | meant | meant |
| ring | يرن / يتصل | rang | rung |
| hear | يسمع | heard | heard |
| get | يحصل | got | got |
| sit down | يجلس | sat down | sat down |
| drive | يقود / يسوق | drove | driven |
| wear | يرتدى | wore | worn |
| forget | ينسى | forgot | forgotten |
| wake up | يستيقظ | woke up | woken up |

| present المضارع | المعنى | past الماضى | p.p. التصريف الثالث |
|---|---|---|---|
| give | يعطى | gave | given |
| build | يبنى | built | built |
| swim | يسبح / يعوم | swam | swum |
| begin | يبدأ | began | begun |
| understand | يفهم | understood | understood |
| know | يعرف | knew | known |
| spend | يقضى / ينفق | spent | spent |
| bring | يحضر | brought | brought |
| send | يرسل | sent | sent |
| keep | يحافظ | kept | kept |
| read | يقرأ | read | read |
| sleep | ينام | slept | slept |
| ride | يركب | rode | ridden |
| come | ياتى | came | come |
| speak | يتحدث | spoke | spoken |
| fall | يقع / يسقط | fell | fallen |
| eat | يأكل | ate | eaten |
| drink | يشرب | drank | drunk |
| leave | يغادر / يرحل | left | left |
| learn | يتعلم | learned/learnt | learned/learnt |
| buy | يشترى | bought | bought |
| teach | يعلم | taught | taught |
| find | يجد | found | found |
| catch | يمسك / يصطاد | caught | caught |
| do | يفعل | did | done |
| stand | يقف | stood | stood |
| hurt | يجرح / يؤذى | hurt | hurt |
| bear | يلد | bore | born |
| draw | يرسم | drew | drawn |
| grow | ينمو | grew | grown |
| forget | ينسى | forgot | forgotten |
| pay | يدفع ( مال) | paid | paid |
| (be) am/is/are | يكون | was / were | been |

| word | المعنى | word | المعنى |
|---|---|---|---|
| **days of the week** | **أيام الأسبوع** | **Adjectives** | **الصفات** |
| Saturday | السبت | high | عالٍ |
| Sunday | الأحد | low | منخفض |
| Monday | الإثنين | busy | مشغول |
| Tuesday | الثلاثاء | free | مجانا / حر |
| Wednesday | الأربعاء | healthy | صحى |
| Thursday | الخميس | unhealthy | غير صحى |
| Friday | الجمعة | strong | قوى |
| **family members** | **أفراد العائلة** | weak | ضعيف |
| Mother | الأم | difficult | صعب |
| father | الأب | easy | سهل |
| brother | الأخ | inside | داخل |
| sister | الأخت | outside | خارج |
| grandmother | الجدة | safe | آمن |
| grandfather | الجد | dangerous | خطير |
| grandchildren | الأحفاد | poor | فقير |
| cousin | ابن / ابنة العم / العمة | rich | غنى |
| **subject pronouns** | **ضمائر الفاعل** | famous | مشهور |
| I | أنا | unknown | غير معروف |
| He | هو للمفرد المذكر | normal | عادى |
| She | هى للمفرد المؤنث | brave | شجاع |
| It | هو / هى للمفرد الغير عاقل | coward | جبان |
| they | هم للجمع | true | حقيقى / صحيح |
| We | نحن | false | خطأ |
| you | أنت / أنتم | happy | سعيد |
| **meals** | **الوجبات** | sad | حزين |
| breakfast | الإفطار | necessary | ضرورى |
| lunch | الغداء | fantastic | رائع / مذهل |
| dinner - supper | العشاء | warm | دافئ |
| snack | وجبة خفيفه | cold | بارد |
| meal | وجبه اساسيه | hot | حران / ساخن |
| | | frightened | خائف |

| word | المعنى | word | المعنى |
|---|---|---|---|
| polite | مؤدب | small | صغير فى الحجم |
| beautiful | جميل | big | كبير فى الحجم |
| ugly | قبيح | helpful | متعاون |
| heavy | ثقيل | old | قديم |
| light | خفيف | new | جديد |
| interesting | ممتع | cheap | رخيص |
| great | عظيم / رائع | expensive | غالى الثمن |
| open | مفتوح | near | قريب |
| closed | مغلق | far | بعيد |
| quick / fast | سريع | delicious | لذيذ |
| slow | بطئ | terrible | فظيع / سئ |
| popular | شعبى / محبوب | late | متأخر |
| sweet | حلو | colourful | ملون |
| salty | مالح | young | صغير فى السن |
| hungry | جائع | الضمائر التوكيدية (المنعكسة) | |
| full up | شبعان | myself | نفسي |
| careful | حريص | himself | نفسه |
| careless | مهمل | herself | نفسها |
| nervous | عصبى | itself | نفسه / نفسها (لغير العاقل) |
| regular | منتظم | ourselves | أنفسنا |
| friendly | ودود | themselves | أنفسهم |
| quiet | هادئ | yourself | نفسك |
| loud | عال الصوت | yourselves | أنفسكم |
| good | جيد | Numbers | الأرقام |
| ancient | قديم جداً | one | 1 |
| tired | متعب | two | 2 |
| last | الماضى | three | 3 |
| next | القادم | four | 4 |
| crowded | مزدحم | five | 5 |
| empty | فارغ | six | 6 |
| noisy | ملئ بالضوضاء | seven | 7 |
| many | كثير للعدد | eight | 8 |
| much | كثير للكمية | nine | 9 |
| little | قليل للكمية | ten | 10 |

| word | المعنى | word | المعنى |
|---|---|---|---|
| eleven | 11 | nurse | ممرضة |
| twelve | 12 | driver | سائق |
| thirteen | 13 | shop assistant | بائع فى محل |
| fourteen | 14 | student | طالب |
| fifteen | 15 | baker | خباز |
| sixteen | 16 | butcher | جزار |
| seventeen | 17 | painter | رسام |
| eighteen | 18 | artist | فنان |
| nineteen | 19 | | |
| twenty | 20 | **question words** | **أدوات الإستفهام** |
| twenty-five | 25 | Whose..? | لمن ..؟ |
| thirty | 30 | When..? | متى ..؟ (للسؤال عن الزمن) |
| forty | 40 | What..? | ما / ماذا ..؟(للسؤال عن غير العاقل) |
| fifty | 50 | Who..? | من للفاعل للعاقل ..؟ |
| sixty | 60 | Whom..? | من للمفعول العاقل ..؟ |
| seventy | 70 | Why..? | لماذا..؟ (للسؤال عن السبب) |
| eighty | 80 | Where..? | أين ..؟ (للسؤال عن المكان) |
| ninety | 90 | Which..? | آي..؟ (للإختيار) |
| hundred | 100 | How..? | كيف ..؟ (للسؤال عن الحال والمواصلات) |
| thousand | 1000 | How much..? | كم السعر / كم الكمية ..؟ |
| million | مليون | How often..? | كم عدد المرات..؟ |
| **jobs** | **وظائف** | How many..? | كم عدد..؟ (للسؤال عن العدد) |
| teacher | معلم / معلمة | How high..? | كم الإرتفاع ..؟ |
| architect | مهندس معمارى | How deep..? | كم العمق..؟ |
| accountant | محاسب | How wide..? | كم العرض ..؟ |
| computer programmer | مبرمج كمبيوتر | How far..? | كم المسافة..؟ |
| dentist | طبيب أسنان | How tall..? | كم الطول الرأسى..؟ |
| photographer | مصور | How long..? | كم الطول الأفقى ..؟ |
| engineer | مهندس | How heavy..? | كم الوزن..؟ |
| scientist | عالم / عالمه | How old..? | كم العمر..؟ |
| writer | كاتب / كاتبه | How fast..? | كم السرعه..؟ |
| pilot | طيار | Who..with..? | مع ..من..؟ |
| vet | طبيب بيطرى | What kind..? | ما النوع..؟ |
| mechanic | ميكانيكى | What time..? | ما الوقت ..؟ |
| firefighter | عامل مطافي | What colour..? | ما اللون..؟ |
| doctor | طبيب بشرى | | |

| word | المعنى | word | المعنى |
|---|---|---|---|
| months | الشهور | Adjectives Pronouns | ضمائر الملكية |
| January | يناير | mine | ملكى |
| February | فبراير | his | ملكه |
| March | مارس | hers | ملكها |
| April | ابريل | yours | ملكك |
| May | مايو | ours | ملكنا |
| June | يونيو | theirs | ملكهم |
| July | يوليو | transportation | وسائل المواصلات |
| August | أغسطس | car | عربية |
| September | سبتمبر | taxi | تاكسى |
| October | أكتوبر | aeroplane | طائرة |
| November | نوفمبر | underground | مترو الأنفاق |
| December | ديسمبر | bike | دراجة |
| colors | الألوان | bus | أتوبيس |
| Red | أحمر | ferry | معدية |
| Blue | أزرق | ship | سفينة |
| Yellow | أصفر | train | قطار |
| Black | أسود | | |
| pink | وردى | subjects | المواد الدراسية |
| green | أخضر | Arabic | العربي |
| grey | رمادى | English | إنجليزى |
| White | أبيض | art | تربيه فنيه |
| orange | برتقالي | music | موسيقي |
| purple | بنفسجى | science | العلوم |
| Possessive Adjectives | صفات الملكية | history | تاريخ |
| my | ملكى | math | |
| his | ملكه | seasons | فصول السنه |
| her | ملكها | summer | الصيف |
| its | لغير العاقل | fall / autumn | الخريف |
| your | ملكك | winter | الشتاء |
| their | ملكهم | spring | الربيع |

# المفرد والجمع

## اذا أردنا جمع الإسم فإن معظم الأسماء تجمع بإضافة (s,es,ies) فى أخر الإسم.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | نضيف (es) للإسم إذا انتهى بـ (s,sh,ch,x,o) مثل : |
| | bus – buses = dish – dishes = box–boxes = potato – potatoes |
| 2. | نضيف (ies) للإسم إذا انتهى بحرف (y) قبلها حرف ساكن فنقوم بحذف (y) ونضيف (ies) مثل : |
| | baby – babies = party – parties(حفلة)(طفل رضيع) |
| 3. | باقي الحالات نضيف (s) للجمع : |
| | a flower – some flowers = a train – two trains = one week – a few weeks |
| | car – cars = girl – girls = (طالب)student – students |
| 4. | اذا انتهي الاسم بحرف (y) قبله حرف متحرك فإننا نضيف (s) فقط دون تعديل: |
| | boy – boys = monkey– monkeys = day – days |
| | اذا انتهي الاسم بـ ( f / -fe -) فإننا نحذفهم ونضيف (ves) مثل : |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| زوجة | wife | سكينة | knife | رف | shelf |
| زوجات | wives | سكاكين | knives | أرفف | shelves |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | بعض الاسماء لا تتبع هذه القواعد ويكون جمعها غير منتظم مثل : | | | | |
| خروف | sheep | قدم | foot | رجل | man |
| أغنام | sheep | أقدام | feet | رجال | men |
| سمكة | fish | سنة | tooth | سيدة | woman |
| أسماك | fish | أسنان | teeth | سيدات | women |
| شخص | person | فأر(حيوان) | mouse | طفل | child |
| ناس | people | فئران | mice | اطفال | children |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | هناك بعض الأسماء التى تعامل معاملة الجمع مثل : | | | | |
| بنطلون | trousers | نظارة | glasses | مقص | scissors |
| بيجاما | pyjamas | بنطلون قصير | shorts | بنطلون جينز | jeans |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | هناك بعض الاسماء ( الكميات) لا تجمع - واذا اردنا جمعها نضع امامها بعض الكلمات مثل : | | | |
| | a carton of milk | milk | a bottle of water | water |
| | a cup of coffee | coffee | a piece of cheese | cheese |
| | a bar of chocolate | chocolate | a bowl of rice | rice |
| | a game of tennis | tennis | a bottle of perfume | perfume |

# a / an

## (The indefinite articles) أدوات النكرة

1. نستخدم (a) قبل الاسم المفرد الذى يُعد ويبدأبصوت ساكن :

a boy – a table – a house – a plant – a doctor – a window – a tree

2. بعض الاسماء المفرده التى تُعد و تبدأ بحرف متحرك ولكن الصوت الأول ساكن نضع قبلها (a)

a union (اتحاد) – a university (جامعة) – a uniform (زى موحد) – a European team (فريق أوربى)

3. نستخدم (an) قبل الاسم المفرد الذى يُعد ويبدأبصوت متحرك :

an egg – an orange – an apple – an eagle(نسر) – an elephant – an animal

4. بعض الاسماء المفرده التى تُعد و تبدأ بحرف ساكن ولكن الصوت الأول متحرك نضع قبلها (an)

an hour – an honest person – an mp3

### استخدامات ادوات النكرة

1. تستخدم أدوات النكرة (a / an) قبل الإسم المفرد الذي يعد ويذكر لأول مرة فى الحديث.

I have got a new camera.

2. تستخدم أدوات النكرة (a / an) قبل الوظيفة .

He is a teacher. He is an engineer.

### لا نستخدم ادوات النكرة مع :

1. مع الأسماء التى لا تعد

- Fish is my favourite food.
- Water is very important.

2. مع الأسماء الجمع

- Lions are strong animals.

# some / any

تستخدم (some) بمعنى "بعض" وتأتى فى الجملة المثبته والعرض والطلب

- يأتى بعدها اسم معدود (جمع) أو اسم لا يُعد.

1. There is some rice in the dish. يوجد بعض الأرز فى الطبق.

(جملة مثبته) - اسم لا يعد

2. There are some apples in the dish. يوجد بعض التفاح فى الطبق .

(جملة مثبته) - اسم معدود.

3. Can I have some books? هل يمكننى أخذ بعض الكتب ؟

(طلب).

4. Would you like some tea? هل تريد بعض الشاى ؟

(عرض).

تستخدم (any) بمعنى "أى" وتأتى فى الجملة المنفية والسؤال.

- يأتى بعدها اسم معدود (جمع) أو اسم لا يُعد.

| | |
|---|---|
| There isn't any ink in my pen. | لا يوجد أى حبر فى قلمى .(نفى) |
| There aren't any cakes in the fridge. | لا يوجد أى كعكات فى الثلاجة. (نفى) |
| Is there any ink in your pen? | هل يوجد أى حبر فى القلم الخاص بك ؟ (سؤال) |
| Are there any cakes in the fridge? | هل يوجد أى كعكات فى الثلاجة ؟ ( سؤال ) |

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. I'm going to buy ..... clothes.

a) some b) any c) a d) an

2. We made.....mistakes.(أخطاء)

a) some b) any c) a d) an

3. There.....any milk in the fridge.

a) is b) are c) isn't d) aren't

4. Does he have.....friends?

a) a b) an c) some d) any

5. Do you want ..... apple or a banana?

a) a b) an c) some d) any

6. He's .....engineer.

a) a b) an c) any d) some

7. There was .....interesting programme on TV last night.

a) some b) any c) a d) an

## Write a or an :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) | .....old book | 2) | .....airport | 3) | .....window |
| 4) | .....university | 5) | .....new pen | 6) | .....hour |
| 7) | .....horse | 8) | .....problem | 9) | .....flower |

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. I need a new jeans. (.....)
2. I like the people here. He are very friendly. (.....)
3. Where is the scissors ? (.....)
4. She's an nice person. (.....)
5. I'm dentist. (.....)

# There is / are / was / were

## يوجد (للمفرد وللجمع)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | There is(n't) + ..... | اسم مفرد (يعد او لا يعد) | يوجد (للمفرد) .....(فى المضارع) |
| 2. | There was(n't) + ..... | | كان يوجد(للمفرد) .....(فى الماضى) |
| 3. | There are(n't) + ..... | اسم جمع | يوجد للجمع .....(فى المضارع) |
| 4. | There were(n't) + ..... | | كان يوجد (للجمع).....(فى الماضي) |

## ا د رس هذه أمثلة

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | There is a boy. | 2. | There was a girl. |
| 3. | There isn't a pen. | 4. | There wasn't a dog. |
| 5. | There are some laptops. | 6. | There were some pencils. |
| 7. | There aren't any men. | 8. | There weren't any books. |

ولعمل سؤال باستخدام (there) بمعني (هل يوجد) نأتى بـ (is – are – was – were ) فى بداية الجملة .

وللإجابة نجيب بـ (yes) أو (No) ونعمل مقص كالتالى :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Is there an Mp3 player? | 2. | Were there any phones? |
| نعم | Yes, there is. | نعم | Yes, there were. |
| لا | No, there isn't. | لا | No, there weren't. |

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. There .....any tablets.

a) is b) are c) aren't d) isn't

2. There are some laptops and there.....a whiteboard.(سبوره بيضاء)

a) are b) aren't c) do d) is

3. .....there any pens with you, Mona?

a) Is b) Are c) Do d) Was

4. Is there an umbrella for me? – No, there.....

a) aren't b) is c) are d) isn't

5. Why.....there a hospital (مستشفى)near our village?

a) aren't b) isn't c) haven't d) have

6. There.....more women than men in the office.

a) is b) isn't c) are d) am

7. How many kids of birds.....there?

a) is b) isn't c) am d) are

8. There.....any notebooks in my bag.
a) is b) isn't c) are d) aren't
9. There is some salt, but there.....any cakes.
a) aren't b) is c) are d) isn't
10. There's ..... cheese on the table.
a) any b) some c) many d) a lot
11.....many rooms in your house?
a) Is there b) Are there c) There are d) There is
12.There .....a lot of bread on the table.
a) are b) do c) does d) is
13.Is there.....Mp3 player?
a) a b) an c) some d) any
14.....there a school next to the bank?
a) Was b) Were c) Has d) Have
15. Was there a bank near the hospital? - No, there.....
a) aren't b) isn't c) wasn't d) weren't
16. Was there a theatre(مسرح) beside the school? - Yes, there.....
a) wasn't b) was c) weren't d) doesn't
17. .....there a library next to the hospital?
a) Were b) Was c) Are d) Do

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. Are there some mobile phones? (.....)
2. There is a mobile with you? (.....)
3. There isn't some milk in the bottle. (.....)
4. There aren't a charger. (.....)
5. Is there a teacher? - yes, there are. (.....)
6. There aren't some computers. (.....)
7. There are any books on the shelf. (.....)
8. Is there any computers in the classroom? (.....)
9. Are there some tomatoes in the fridge? (.....)
10. No, there isn't some juice. (.....)
11. They is a boy in the garden. (.....)
12. There is some people in the street. (.....)
13. There isn't some milk in the fridge. (.....)
14. There aren't any car . (.....)

# الأفعال المساعدة

## 1 – Verb . to . Be

فعل "يكون"

يوجد أربع مجموعات

له خمسة أشكال (am,is,are,was,were)

| الفاعل | فى المضارع | فى الماضى |
|---|---|---|
| I | am(n't) | was(n't) |
| He, She, It, اسم مفرد | is(n't) | |
| They, We , You , اسم جمع | are(n't) | were(n't) |

### ملاحظات على (V.to.Be)

- للنفى نضع (not) بعد (am,is,are,was,were).
- يأتى بعد (am,is,are,was,were) الفعل + (ing) أو يأتى بعدها صفة أو التصريف الثالث(المبنى للمجهول).

### لاحظ هذه الاختصارات

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I am = I'm | They are = They're | is not = isn't |
| He is = He's | We are = We're | are not = aren't |
| She is = She's | You are= you're | was not = wasn't |
| It is = It's | am not = amn't | were not = weren't |

### Choose the correct word(s) between brackets:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | ( He - They - I ) is nine. |
| 2. | I (am - is - are) ten. |
| 3. | He ( am - is - are ) a boy. |
| 4. | ( We - He - She) are happy. |
| 5. | I ( 'm - 's - isn't ) playing. |
| 6. | She ( are not - is not - 'm not ) eating . |
| 7. | Sama ( is - am - are ) swimming. |
| 8. | I ( isn't - is - 'm not ) talking. |
| 9. | She is ( eat - eats - eating ) fish . |
| 10. | ( He - you - I ) amn't reading . |
| 11. | ( I - They - Mona ) is walking to school. |

# الأفعال المساعدة

## 2 - Verb . to . Do

فعل "يفعل"

له ثلاثة أشكال (Do , Does , Did)

| الفاعل | فى المضارع | فى الماضى |
|---|---|---|
| He, She, It, اسم مفرد | does | did |
| I,They, We , You , اسم جمع | do | |

### ملاحظات علي (V.to.do)

- للنفى نضع (not) بعد (do , does , did).
- يأتى بعد (do , does , did) الفعل فى المصدر بدون أي اضافات .

للسؤال بـ (هل) باستخدام (V.to.do)

Do / Does / Did + الفاعل + الفعل فى المصدر .....?

مثال

Do they like chips?
Yes, they do.
No, they don't.

- نجيب على السؤال الذى يبدأ بفعل مساعد بـ (yes,) أو (No,) ونعمل مقص يحني نأتى بضمير الفاعل بعد (yes,) أو (No,) وبعدة نأتى بالفعل المساعد كما فى المثال السابق.

لاحظ هذه الاختصارات

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| do not = don't | does not = doesn't | did not = didn't |

**Choose the correct word(s) between brackets:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | I (do - does - did) my homework myself yesterday. |
| 2. | (He - She - They) don't want pizza. |
| 3. | Mona and I ( don't - doesn't - amn't) play tennis. |
| 4. | Ahmed ( don't - doesn't - aren't ) eat meat. |
| 5. | Did you (like - liked - likes ) that boy ? |
| 6. | How did she ( play - played - playing) the trumpet? |
| 7. | Do you like fish? No, I (do - don't - didn't). |
| 8. | They ( don't - doesn't - isn't) like chips. |

# الأفعال المساعدة

## 3 – Verb . to . have

### فعل "يمتلك"

له ثلاثة أشكال (have , has , had)

| الفاعل | فى المضارع | فى الماضى |
|---|---|---|
| اسم مفرد, He, She, It | has | had |
| اسم جمع , I,They, We , You | have | |

### ملاحظات علي (V.to.have)

- يأتى بعد (have , has , had) الفعل فى التصريف الثالث . أو يمكن أن تستخدم كفعل أساسي بمعني (يمتلك أو يتناول).
- ويكون النفى بوضع كلمة (not) بعد (have , has , had) اذاكانوا فى الجملة كفعل مساعد .
- أما أذا كان (have,has,had) فعل أساسي فى الجملة فيكون النفى بـ (don't – doesn't – didn't)كالتالى:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| have | don't have | has | doesn't have | had | didn't have |

### ادرس التالى

| الاثبات | النفى |
|---|---|
| I have a car. | I don't have a car. |
| He has a pen. | He doesn't have a pen. |
| They had a camera. | They didn't have a camera. |
| We have eaten breakfast. | We haven't eaten breakfast. |
| She has broken her leg. | She hasn't broken her leg. |
| You had done your homework. | You hadn't done your homework. |

### لاحظ هذه الاختصارات

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| He has = He's | I have = I've | you have = you've |
| She has = She's | They have = They've | have not = haven't |
| It has = It's | We have = We've | has not = hasn't |

**معلومة جديدة**

**نستخدم هذه الاختصارات فقط عندما تكون** (have - has- had) **فعل مساعد أما اذا جاءت هذه الافعال كفعل أساسى**

**فإننا نستخدم الصيغة الكاملة (full form)**

**لاحظ الأمثلة التالية**

(It's stopped raining - He has some juice - ~~He's some juice~~)

# الأفعال المساعدة

## 4 – modal verbs

### 4 – الأفعال الناقصه

① will('ll) - would('d) — تستخدم للتعبير عن المستقبل والعرض والطلب.

I'll phone you tomorrow. — سأتصل بك غداً.

② shall - should — يمكن أن تستخدم (shall) للتعبير عن المستقبل و (should) للنصيحة.

You should study hard. — يجب أن تذاكر بجد .

③ can - could — تستخدم (can) للتعبير عن القدرة في المضارع و (could) للماضي.

Can you help me? — هل تستطيع أن تساعدني ؟

④ may - might — تستخدم للتعبير عن شئ محتمل حدوثه – للتعبير عن عدم التأكد

He might go to New York. — من الممكن أن يذهب إلى نيويورك .

⑤ must - had to — للتعبير عن الإلزام والضرورة في المضارع والماضي

I mustn't be late. — لا يجب أن أتأخر .

### ملاحظات علي (modal verbs)

- للنفي نضع (not) بعد (modal verbs) – الأفعال الناقصة تأتي مع الفاعل المفرد أو الجمع.
- يأتي بعد (modal verbs) الفعل في المصدر بدون أي اضافات .

للسؤال بـ (هل) باستخدام (modal verbs)

modal verbs + الفاعل + الفعل في المصدر .....?

مثال

Can they help us?

Yes, they can.

No, they can't.

- نجيب على السؤال الذى يـبدأ بفعل مساعد او ناقص بـ (yes,) أو (No,) وفعل ناقص يعني نأتي بضمير الفاعل بعد (yes,) أو (No,) وبعدة نأتي بالفعل المساعد او الناقص.

لاحظ هذه الاختصارات

will not = won't | would = 'd | can not = can't | must not = mustn't

**Choose the correct word(s) between brackets:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Would you (like - likes - liked) to go with us ? |
| 2. | Can I sit here? - Yes, you (can - can't - will). |
| 3. | He (can - could - will) play tennis, when he was young. |
| 4. | Should I come today? (Yes - No - can) you, shouldn't. |
| 5. | I can play football, but I ( am - can't - are) play tennis. |

# كيفية تكوين السؤال "سؤال المحادثة"

| 1- لابد أن تعرف أولاً على كلمات الاستفهام : (questions words) | | |
|---|---|---|
| question word | | استخداماها |
| 1. | What..? | ما / ماذا (للسؤال عن الأشياء) |
| 2. | Who..? | من ( للسؤال عن الفاعل العاقل) |
| 3. | Where..? | أين (للسؤال عن المكان )..؟ |
| 4. | When..? | متى (للسؤال عن الزمن )..؟ |
| 5. | Why..? | لماذا (للسؤال عن السبب)..؟ |
| 6. | Whose..? | لمن (للسؤال عن الملكية )..؟ |
| 7. | Which..? | آى ( للتخيير بين ...)..؟ |
| 8. | Whom..? | من ( للمفعول العاقل )..؟ |
| 9. | How..? | كيف ..؟ (للسؤال عن الحال و وسيلة المواصلات والكيفية ) |
| 10. | How long..? | كم للمدة الزمنية ..؟ |
| 11. | How often..? | كم عدد المرات ..؟ |
| 12. | How much..? | كم الكمية او للثمن ..؟ |
| 13. | How many..? | كم العدد..؟ |
| 14. | How old..? | كم العمر ..؟ |
| 15. | How tall..? | كم للطول (الناس والشجر)..؟ |
| 16. | How high..? | كم ارتفاع (المباني السيارات)..؟ |
| 17. | How heavy..? | للسؤال عن الوزن..؟ |
| 18. | What kind..? | للسؤال عن النوع..؟ |
| 19. | What time..? | ما الوقت ..؟ |
| 20. | What colour..? | ما اللون ..؟ |
| 21. | How deep..? | كم العمق ..؟ |
| 22. | How wide..? | كم للعرض ..؟ |
| 23. | How far..? | كم للبعد( للسؤال عن المسافة؟) |
| 24. | How fast..? | كم للسرعة ..؟ |
| 25. | Who.....with...? | مع من ...؟ |

## 2- الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة

### أ - الأفعال المساعدة

am – is – are – was – were
do – does – did
has – have – had

### ب - الأفعال الناقصة

will – would – can – could
shall – should – may – might
must

## 3- أنواع الأسئلة

أ - الأسئلة التى تبدأ بفعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص و يجاب عليها بـ (yes/No)

ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي :

؟.....+ فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد

مع ملاحظة ان الفعل الأساسى يتحدد بناء علي الفعل المساعد

### بعض الأمثلة والملاحظات

Do you play football?

| | |
|---|---|
| للإجابة بـ نعم | Yes, I do. |
| للإجابة بـ لا | No, I don't. |

الإجابة تكون بـ (yes) أو (No) مع عمل مقص.

لاحظ تحويل (you) فى السؤال إلى (I) فى الإجابة

Did she cook breakfast?

Yes, she did.

No, she didn't.

تذكر :بعد (V.to. Do) والأفعال الناقصة يأتى الفعل فى المصدر (بدون أى إضافات)

ملحوظة : يمكن استخدام (V.to.Be) كفعل رئيسى فى السؤال دون أن يتبعه فعل أخر.

| Are you happy? | هل أنت سعيد ؟ | Are you sad? | هل أنت حزين ؟ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes, I am. | للإجابة بـ نعم | No, I amn't. | للإجابة بـ لا |

✓ نلاحظ تحويل ( Are you) فى السؤال إلى (I am) فى الإجابة .

لاحظ التحويلات الاتيه

| تحول (I) إلى (you) | تحول (my) إلى (your) | تحول (I was) إلى (were you) |
|---|---|---|
| تحول (we) إلى (you) | تحول (our) إلى (your) | تحول (I'm) إلى (are you) |

ملحوظة مهمة :

- إذا وجدنا الفعل المساعد أو الناقص فى الإجابة نستخدمه كفعل مساعد فى السؤال.
- اذا لم نجد الفعل المساعد او الناقص نستخدم (do / does / did) كالتالي

do ○ إذا كان الفعل (الموجود فى جملة الإجابة ) مصدر بدون إضافات ناتى بـ

does ○ إذا كان الفعل (الموجود فى جملة الإجابة ) مضاف له حرف (S) فى النهاية ناتى بـ

did ○ إذا كان الفعل (الموجود فى جملة الإجابة ) فى الماضى (فى التصريف الثاني ) ناتى بـ

أمثلة للتدريب " اختبر نفسك"

| | |
|---|---|
| A : .....? | A : .....? |
| B : Yes, I was born in Mansoura. | B : Yes, I like computer games. |
| A : .....? | A : .....? |
| B : No, I can't swim. | B : No, I didn't use to play in the street. |
| A : .....? | A : .....? |
| B : Yes, I go to the sports club . | B : No, I didn't buy that jacket yesterday. |
| A : .....? | A : .....? |
| B : Yes, I have booked the tickets. | B : Yes, I would like to come with you . |
| A : .....? | A : .....? |
| B : No, it isn't my car. | B : Yes, I think we will live on the moon. |

Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. **A:** .....you like fish? **B:** No, I don't like fish.
   a) Do b) Does c) Did d) Was
2. **A:** .....you ride a bike? **B:** No, but I can fly a kite.
   a) am b) were c) is d) Can
3. .....you tall? -Yes, I am.
   a) Is b) Am c) Are d) Do
4. .....your teacher like honey (عسل)?
   a) Does b) Do c) Has d) Have
5. .....there a cinema in your town ?
   a) Is b) Are c) Were d) Did

ننتقل إلى النوع الثانى من الأسئلة :

ب – الأسئلة التى تبدأ بكلمة إستفهام (wh – questions) :

| ..... ? + الفعل الأساسى + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد أو الناقص + كلمة استفهام | |
|---|---|
| Where is he going to? | What is he doing now? |
| He is going to **Alex**. | He is **reading a story**. |

أمثلة للتدريب " اختبر نفسك" مع بعض الملاحظات

| ملحوظة : عند السؤال عن الشئ نقوم بحذفه ولا نكتبه فى السؤال | |
|---|---|
| They are playing tennis now. | Ahmed is reading a book. |
| .....? | .....? |

| تذكر : اذا لم نجد الفعل المساعد او الناقص نستخدم (do / does / did) | |
|---|---|
| Ali went to the cinema yesterday. | Mona likes meat. |
| .....? | .....? |
| They will travel to England next year. | Shady was at the club yesterday. |
| .....? | .....? |
| They go to the zoo twice a month. | She goes to school by bus. |
| .....? | .....? |
| I go to school on foot. | Alaa is ill today. |
| .....? | .....? |

| السؤال بـ (Who) يعنى من للعاقل (فاعل أو مفعول) مع مراعاة التالى : | |
|---|---|
| إذا سألنا عن المفعول العاقل (Ali) نقوم بحذف المفعول من الإجابة ونقوم بتكوين السؤال العادي : كلمة استفهام (who) ثم فعل مساعد ثم فاعل ثم فعل ..... | إذا سألنا عن الفاعل العاقل (Ahmed) نقوم بحذف الفاعل فقط ونضع (who) بدون استخدام فعل المساعد. |
| Ahmed visited Ali yesterday. | Ahmed visited Ali yesterday. |
| .....? | .....? |

| لاحظ : إذا كان فى الجملة كلمات مثل: (because ,as ,so , to + inf) نستخدم (why) كأداة استفهام | |
|---|---|
| I want to be a doctor to help the poor. | He can't play because he is ill. |
| .....? | .....? |

| عند وجود (since, for) فى الاجابة فإننا نسأل بـ (How long) عن المدة الزمنية . | |
|---|---|
| He has studied English for five years. | I have lived in this house since2010. |
| .....? | .....? |

| (How many) تسأل عن العدد ويأتى بعدها إسم جمع . | |
|---|---|
| Aya has 10 books. | I can see two students in the class. |
| .....? | .....? |

# Whose

تستخدم (Whose) بمعنى بلك من ؟ للسؤال عن الملكية وللإجابة نستخدم صفات أو ضمائر ملكية.

| للسؤال عن شئ جمع | للسؤال عن شئ مفرد |
|---|---|
| Whose + الشئ المملوك (جمع) + are (these/those) ? | Whose + الشئ المملوك (مفرد) + is (this/that) ? |
| (للإجابة) They're + ضمير الملكية | (للإجابة) It's + ضمير الملكية |
| Whose glasses are these? | Whose pen is this? |
| They're yours. | It's hers. |

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. ..... do lions eat ? – Meat.
   a) Where b) What time c) What d) Who
2. .....is it ? – It's ten o'clock.
   a) Where b) What time c) When d) Which
3. .....animal is bigger , an elephant or a shark?
   a) Why b) When c) Which d) How many
4. .....legs does a beetle have?
   a) How many b) How much c) How long d) How often
5. **A:** .....do you like fruit? **B:** I like fruit because It's good for me.
   a) Who b) Why c) What d) Where
6. **A:** When.....you play tennis? **B:** I play it on Fridays.
   a) are b) did c) do d) were
7. **A:**.....often does he play tennis? **B:** He plays tennis twice a week.
   a) What b) Which c) When d) How
8. **A:**.....is your English teacher? **B:** Mr salah is my English teacher.
   a) do b) did c) does d) Who
9. **A:** .....do you come to school? **B:** I come to school by bus.
   a) When b) Why c) How d) Who
10. **A:** .....sits next to you ? **B:** Nader sits next to me.
    a) Who b) Who is c) Who does d) Who has

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. How colour do you like ? -Blue. (.....)
2. How many is the blue jacket? – 150 L.E. (.....)
3. Why old are you ? -12years old. (.....)
4. When do you live ? - In shoubra. (.....)
5. What is interested in gymnastics? – Ayman. (.....)
6. Why you phoned me? (.....)

| | |
|---|---|
| A : .....? | A : How often do you go shopping? |
| B : I go to the cinema once a week. | B : ..... |
| A : Why don't we go to the park? | A : .....? |
| B : ..... | B : Ali likes playing football. |
| A : .....? | A : .....? |
| B : I was born on March 3rd, 2005. | B : To buy fresh bread. |
| A : .....? | A : .....? |
| B : I like meat. | B : This book is mine. |

**1. Complete the following dialogue (5 marks):**

5

Ahmed : Can I ask you some questions?
Omar : Yes, you ① .....
Ahmed : What's the name of your grandfather?
Omar : He ② .....yasser.
Ahmed : How ③ .....is he ?
Omar : He is 50 ④ .....
Ahmed : ⑤ .....is his hobby?
Omar : He is interested in playing chess.
Ahmed : ⑥ .....you like chess?
Omar : yes, I do.

**2. Complete the following dialogue (5 marks):**

5

Habiba : Where do you live,Nada ?
Nada : I ① .....in Cairo.
Habiba : Have you got a brother or sister?
Nada : Yes, I ② .....got a brother.
Habiba : ③ .....is his name?
Nada : He is called Ali.
Habiba : ④ .....is your hobby, Nada?
Nada : I like to ⑤ .....swimming.
Habiba : Goodbye,Nada.
Nada : see you, Habiba.

**3. Complete the following dialogue (5 marks):**

5

Ahmed : This is a photo of my cousin.
Omar : What's his ① .....?
Ahmed : It's Fares.
Omar : ② .....old is he?
Ahmed : He's 14.
Omar : Where does he ③ .....?
Ahmed : He lives ④ .....Giza.
Omar : Which foods does he love?
Ahmed : He ⑤ .....fish with rice.
Omar : Me,too.

**4. Complete the following dialogue (5 marks):**

5

Habiba : What's your father's job?
Nada : He is a ① .....
Habiba : A pilot! ② .....he like his job?
Nada : Yes, he ③ .....it very much.
Habiba : ④ .....does he work?
Nada : He works at Cairo Airport.
Habiba : How do you ⑤ .....your time?
Nada : We sometimes play chess.
Habiba : Wonderful !
Nada : Thanks.

**5. Complete the following dialogue (5 marks):**

5

Nehal : It's good to see you, Toka.
Toka : Me, too, Nehal.
Nehal : Where are you ① .....?
Toka : I'm from Hurghada.
Nehal : Hurghada! It is a beautiful ② .....What grade are you in?
Toka : I'm in ③ .....one.
Nehal : What ④ .....you do after school?
Toka : ⑤ ..... usually take a shower.
Nehal : Do you have a hobby ?
Toka : Yes, I like tennis.

**6. Complete the following dialogue :** 5

Ahmed : What's your favourite sport?
Alaa : ①.....is my favourite sport.
Ahmed : Basketball! ②.....are you good at it?
Alaa : Because I am tall and③.....
Ahmed : Where do you play it ?
Alaa : I play it in the club.
Ahmed : How④.....do you play it ?
Alaa : Twice a week.
Ahmed : Can I play with you ?
Alaa : ⑤.....,of course.

**7. Complete the following dialogue :** 5

Shaza : I see you are busy.
Nada : ①....., I am very busy.
Shaza : what are you②.....?
Nada : I am③.....my computer.
Shaza : ④.....?
Nada : to send an email.
Shaza : Is your mobile new?
Nada : yes, it is .
Shaza : Can⑤.....take a selfie?
Nada : Yes, I will send you one.

**8. Complete the following dialogue :** 5

Nader : Where did you go on holiday last year?
Tamer : I went to Alex.
Nader : Where did you①.....?
Tamer : I stayed in my uncle's flat.
Nader : ②.....did you travel there?
Tamer : I travelled③.....train.
Nader : Did you④.....in the sea?
Tamer : Yes, I did.
Nader : What did you eat there?
Tamer : I⑤.....delicious fish.

# الأزمنة

# Tenses

# Present simple

## زمن المضارع البسيط

يعبر عن عادة متكررة أو حقيقة ثابتة أوالمواعيد الثابتة .

عادة متكررة ← He goes to school every day.

حقيقة ← Cows give us milk.

**التكوين**

I, they, we, you, اسم جمع + مصدر الفعل(الفعل فى التصريف الأول بدون أي اضافات)

He , she , it , اسم مفرد + مصدر الفعل + (s,es,ies)

**قواعد اضافة (s, es, ies)**

- عند انتهاء الفعل ب "ch, sh , ss , o , x" نضيف "es" فى نهاية الفعل

watch watches wash washes go goes

- اذا انتهى الفعل ب "y" مسبوق بحرف ساكن نحذف "y" ونضيف "ies".

study studies cry cries

- اذا انتهى الفعل ب "y" مسبوق بحرف متحرك "a,e,i,o,u" فنضيف "s" فقط فى نهاية الفعل.

play plays stay stays

- الفعل "have" لا يضاف له "s" ويتحول الي "has" مع المفرد
- باقى الافعال نضيف لها "s".

**النفى**

I, they, we, you, اسم جمع + don't + مصدر الفعل

He , she , it , اسم مفرد + doesn't + مصدر الفعل

I don't wear a wig. He doesn't talk on the phone.

**الكلمات الدالة (ظروف التكرار) :**

always دائما usually عادة often غالباً sometimes أحياناً

hardly ever قليلاً ما never ابداً ever من قبل

every (day, week , month , year , ....) كل (يوم - أسبوع - شهر - عام .....)

- She always watches TV in the evening. - They never get up early.

تأتى الكلمات الدالة "ظروف التكرار " قبل الفعل الأساسى أو بعد "am, is , are"

**السؤال بهل فى المضارع البسيط**

Do / Does + الفاعل + مصدر الفعل .....?

Does she often play tennis?

الاثبات Yes, she does. النفى No, she doesn't.

## بعض الملاحظات علي زمن المضارع البسيط :

① الفعل بعد (don't - doesn't) يكون فى المصدر بدون اي اضافات .

② استخدام (never - hardly ever) يعطى معنى النفى مع عدم حذف (s)

I don't play football. They hardly ever walk to school.

③ نستخدم (ever) فى السؤال وعند الاجابة على السؤال نستبدلها بأحد ظروف التكرار.

Do you ever wear a wig? No, I never wear a wig.

④ يتم استخدام (verb to be) فى زمن المضارع البسيط كالتالى :

I = am

He, She, It, فاعل مفرد = is

They , We , You, فاعل جمع = are

⑤ يتم استخدام (verb to have) (يمتلك او يتناول ) فى زمن المضارع البسيط كالتالى :

He, She, It, فاعل مفرد = has ('s)

I, They , We , You, فاعل جمع = have('ve)

**Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.**

1. Samy never .....to school on Fridays.
   a) go b) goes c) going d) went
2. .....you ever play tennis?
   a) Do b) Does c) Are d) Is
3. We .....go to school on Friday. It's holiday.
   a) ever b) never c) always d) usually
4. He doesn't.....to music.
   a) listens b) listen c) listening d) listened
5. How does Sami.....when his dad is at home?
   a) feel b) feels c) felt d) feeling
6. An engineer.....new schools.
   a) build b) is built c) builds d) building
7. They .....up late.
   a) usually get b) get usually c) usually gets d) gets usually
8. When.....you play with your computer?
   a) does b) doing c) is doing d) do
9. The sun.....us heat and light.
   a) gives b) giving c) is giving d) give
10. No, I .....talk on the phone.
    a) never b) hardly c) ever d) often

11. No, I hardly……rent a video.

a) never b) ever c) usually d) often

12. We all……our country.

a) loving b) 'll love c) love d) loves

13. My brother always……his car.

a) drive b) drives c) drove d) driving

14. Hany loves basketball. He ……it every day.

a) plays b) play c) played d) playing

15. Mona ……like cooking.

a) don't b) isn't c) doesn't d) wasn't

16. He……shopping every week.

a) go b) goes c) going d) gone

17. The sun ……us heat and light.

a) gives b) giving c) are giving d) give

18. Where does your friend ……?

a) live b) lives c) lived d) living

19. They……to school early.

a) usually comes b) usually come c) comes usually d) come usually

20. She always……to her work early.

a) go b) went c) going d) goes

21. Noha usually……to school.

a) walk b) walks c) walking d) is walking

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. She don't like fish. (……)
2. Salma plays always basketball. (……)
3. I plays the drums. (……)
4. Maher always do homework at house. (……)
5. They writes English well. (……)
6. Do you like reading? yes, I am. (……)
7. He usually play football. (……)
8. Where do your father work? (……)
9. He don't want to stay here. (……)
10. On Fridays, we don't goes to school. (……)

بمساعدة معلمك و بناء على دراستك لزمن المضارع البسيط

اكتب برجراف عن هوايتك المفضلة

**Write a paragraph on your favourite hobby.**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

اكتب برجراف عن روتينك اليومى

**Write a paragraph on your daily routine.**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

اكتب برجراف عن شخصك المفضل

**Write a paragraph on your favourite person.**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

# Simple past

## زمن الماضى البسيط

نستخدم زمن الماضى البسيط للتعبير عن حدث تم فى الماضى وانتهى .

يتكون زمن الماضى البسيط من التصريف الثانى للفعل كالأتى :

1. بإضافة (d-ed-ied) للفعل المنتظم .

- نضيف (ed) فى نهاية معظم الأفعال المنتظمة .
- اذا انتهى الفعل ب (e) نضيف (d) فقط فى نهاية الفعل.
- اذا انتهى الفعل ب (y) مسبوق بحرف ساكن نحذف (y) ونضيف (ied).
- اذا انتهى الفعل ب (y) قبله حرف متحرك نضيف (ed) مباشرة.

walk - walked play - played
slice – sliced bake - baked
study – studied cry - cried
play - played

2. الأفعال الغير منتظمة ليس لها قاعدة لذلك تحفظ كما هى

go – went & do - did

تكوين الجملة هيبقي عامل ازاى

..... + فعل فى التصريف الثانى + فاعل (مفرد أو جمع) (فى الإثبات)

.....+ مصدر الفعل + did n't + فاعل = (فى النفى)

I didn't study my lessons yesterday. I went to the beach.

He sent an email to his friend last week. He didn't clean the car.

الكلمات الدالة :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| in + سنة ماضية | | When I was young | عندما كنت صغيراً | | |
| once | ذات مرة | one day | ذات يوم | Yesterday | امس |
| in the past | فى الماضى | Last (week,year.....) | الماضى | ago | مضى |

❖ لاحظ استخدام (V.to.Be) فى زمن الماضى البسيط :

I, He , She , It , اسم مفرد ⟵ was / wasn't

They , We , you , اسم جمع ⟵ were / weren't

✓ They were not (weren't) at home yesterday. هم لم يكونوا فى البيت بالأمس.

✓ She was sad last night. هى كانت حزينة ليلة أمس .

---

### السؤال بهل فى الماضى البسيط Yes, No questions :

Did + الفاعل + مصدر الفعل .....?

Did she study well?

الاثبات Yes, she did. النفى No, she didn't.

---

### السؤال بإستخدام كلمة استفهام Wh - questions :

كلمة استفهام + Did + الفاعل + مصدر الفعل .....?

What did you do ?

What did you study? I studied English. Where did she go? She went home.

## تذكر هناك فرق بين الفعل المنتظم والغير منتظم

| الفعل المنتظم | | الفعل الغير منتظم | |
|---|---|---|---|
| الماضى | الفعل | الماضى | الفعل |
| played | play | cut | cut |
| cooked | cook | ate | eat |
| baked | bake | swam | swim |
| studied | study | slept | sleep |

يتم استخدام (verb to be) فى زمن الماضى البسيط كالتالى :

I, He, She, It, فاعل مفرد = was / wasn't

They , We , You, فاعل جمع = were / weren't

Ahmed was happy yesterday. أحمد كان سعيد بالأمس.

They were at the school last week. (هم) كانوا فى المدرسة الأسبوع الماضى.

Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. Last month, we……my uncle in Cairo.
a) visit b) visits c) visited d) visiting

2. When I ……ten, I went to Aswan.
a) am b) were c) is d) was

3. ……you have a good weekend last week?
a) Does b) Do c) Did d) Done

4. Ahmed and Mona ……to the supermarket last night.
a) gone b) goes c) going d) went

5. ……you go to the museum last week?
a) Are b) Were c) Did d) Have

6. When did you last……your cousins?
a) saw b) seen c) see d) seeing

7. Khaled……his friends yesterday.
a) is meeting b) met c) meets d) will met

8. What……you learn at school last year?
a) do b) did c) does d) was

9. I visited London……2010.
a) in b) when c) since d) ago

10. A week……Omar was in Paris.
a) when b) for c) ago d) since

11. We ……at the museum last Friday.
a) was b) were c) have d) had

12. Who did you.....after school last Sunday?

a) see b) sees c) saw d) seeing

13. What did you .....for dinner last night?

a) eat b) ate c) eats d) eating

14. What did you .....yesterday?

a) gets b) got c) get d) getting

15. Where .....you go on holiday last year?

a) do b) did c) does d) done

16. When I went to school, I .....good at English.

a) didn't b) don't c) can't d) wasn't

17. Last summer, my family .....a nice holiday in Paris.

a) have b) having c) has d) had

18. My uncle .....his car last year.

a) buy b) bought c) buys d) buying

19. Mazen .....play well yesterday.

a) didn't b) don't c) doesn't d) isn't

20. Yesterday, we didn't.....our lessons.

a) studied b) study c) studying d) studies

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. Where did you yesterday? (.....)
2. We played tennis next night. (.....)
3. The film is very good last night. (.....)
4. Are you go to the cinema last week? (.....)
5. He didn't built his house in summer. (.....)
6. He started playing an hour before. (.....)
7. I didn't met you yesterday. (.....)
8. Did you bought a new jacket? (.....)
9. My sister has a baby girl yesterday. (.....)
10. He ate an apple and drink some juice. (.....)
11. They didn't travel by car.They walk. (.....)
12. There wasn't any cars on the beach. (.....)
13. What do you do yesterday? (.....)
14. Yara play tennis a week ago. (.....)
15. Did you bought a new jacket? (.....)

# زمن المضارع المستمر

## الإستخدام

1. فعل يحدث الان ولازال مستمر (لحظة الكلام)

مثال I'm watching TV now. أنا أشاهد التليفزيون الأن .

2. وصف احداث تم الترتيب لها فى المستقبل( الترتيبات المستقبلية)

مثال We are going to Aswan tomorrow. سنذهب إلى أسوان غداً.

## التكوين (النفى والاثبات)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | | am / amn't | | |
| He , she , it , اسم مفرد | + | is / isn't | + مصدر الفعل + ing | ..... |
| They ,we , you , اسم جمع | | are / aren't | | |

## أمثلة

1. I'm playing football now. أنا ألعب كرة القدم الأن .
2. Look! They are cooking breakfast. إنظر ! هم يقوموا بطهي الافطار.
3. He's studying for his exam at the moment. هو يذاكر للإمتحان فى هذه اللحظة.

## قواعد إضافة (ing)

1. عندما ينتهى الفعل بحرف الـ(e) قبله حرف ساكن تحذف (e) ونضيف (ing) مثال

write – writing & bake – baking & practice - practising

2. إذا انتهى الفعل (بشرط ان يكون مكون من مقطع واحد) بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الساكن الاخير ثم نضيف (ing)

swim – swimming & sit – sitting

3. إذا انتهى الفعل ب (ie) تحول إلى (y) قبل إضافة (ing) مثال :

lie – lying & die - dying

## الكلمات الدالة (key words)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| now | الأن | at present | فى الوقت الحاضر | take care | احذر |
| look | انظر | look out | احترس | tonight | فى هذه الليلة |
| listen | استمع | watch out | احترس | | |
| at the moment | فى هذه اللحظة | still | مازال | | |

## السؤال بهل فى زمن المضارع المستمر

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am | → I | | | |
| Is | → He , she , it , اسم مفرد | + | مصدر الفعل + ing | .....? |
| Are | → They ,we , you , اسم جمع | | | |

## أمثلة

مثال Is she helping people now?

الاجابة ب نعم Yes, she is.

مثال Are you playing?

الاجابة ب لا No, I amn't.

## السؤال بكلمة استفهام فى زمن المضارع المستمر

| كلمة استفهام | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Am | → | I | | |
| + | Is | → | He , she , it , اسم مفرد | + مصدر الفعل + ing | .....؟ |
| | Are | → | They , we , you , اسم جمع | | |

### أمثلة

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| سؤال | Where are you working now? | سؤال | What is she studying? |
| الاجابة | I'm working in Cairo. | الاجابة | She is studying maths. |

### Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. Ali .....his English book now.
   a) reads b) read c) is reading d) reading
2. Look ! Ahmed is.....the ball.
   a) kicking b) kick c) kicks d) kicked
3. They.....taking selfies now.
   a) is b) was c) am d) are
4. She isn't .....to the hospital today.
   a) go b) goes c) going d) went
5. What .....doing at the moment?
   a) they are b) are they c) they d) were they
6. What are your mum and Ali.....?
   a) do b) does c) did d) doing
7. Is he .....an email?
   a) write b) writes c) writing d) to write
8. .....Mona sweeping the floor now?
   a) Are b) IS c) Does d) Do
9. What.....the children doing?
   a) is b) are c) do d) was
10. .....Hany and his brother walking to school ?
    a) Are b) Is c) Do d) Isn't
11. I am .....you a photo.
    a) sent b) sends c) is sending d) sending
12. Mum and my sister.....a cake.
    a) making b) are making c) is making d) made
13. I'm playing chess online. I'm .....at the moment.
    a) win b) wins c) winning d) won
14. My friend and I .....chess now.
    a) are playing b) am playing c) played d) plays
15. Watch out! A car..... .
    a) comes b) coming c) came d) is coming

16. Mona .....studying English now.

a) doesn't b) don't c) aren't d) isn't

17. Please be quiet. I'm.....

a) work b) to work c) works d) working.

18. Is he.....glasses?

a) wear b) to wear c) wears d) wearing

19. They.....sleeping now.

a) are b) is c) am d) don't

## Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences :

1. Ali is read a book. (.....)
2. They is making cheese cake. (.....)
3. Is you wearing a school uniform ? (.....)
4. I drink tea at the moment. (.....)
5. Now, Sayed writes the lesson on the board. (.....)
6. What is they doing? (.....)
7. Where are Radwa Ahmed playing ? (.....)
8. I'm played chess online. (.....)
9. Omar prints his homework now. (.....)
10. My father sleeps at the moment. (.....)
11. Are Ali's mother cooking lunch? (.....)
12. Ahmed can't talk to you now because he does his homework. (.....)
13. Who are Ali sending a message to? (.....)
14. Do you wearing brown shoes? (.....)
15. Mona's father are reading a book. (.....)
16. Who is called Ali on the phone? (.....)
17. Lobna is still does her homework. (.....)
18. What are your classmates do now? (.....)
19. He doesn't sending a text message at the moment. (.....)
20. Yes, she isn't using a tablet. (.....)
21. A: Are you playing a game? B: No, I am. (.....)
22. Fatma is using any technology? (.....)

# زمن الماضى المستمر

## الإستخدام

1. يستخدم لوصف أشياء كانت مستمره فى الحدوث فى وقت ما فى الماضى .

مثال They were shopping at ten yesterday كانوا يتسوقون فى العاشرة أمس.

2. يستخدم للحديث عن أشياء كانت مستمرة فى الماضى ولكن قطعها حدث أخر .

مثال He was studying English When his father came. كان يذاكر انجليزى عندما أتى والده

## التكوين (النفى و الإثبات)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I , He , she , it , اسم مفرد<br>They ,we , you , اسم جمع | + | was / wasn't<br>were / weren't | + مصدر الفعل + ing | ..... |

## أمثلة

1. Ali was playing tennis at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

علي كان يلعب تنس الساعه العاشرة صباحا بالأمس .

2. Yesterday, Heba was eating all the day. بالامس , هبه كانت تأكل طوال اليوم.

## الكلمات الدالة (key words)

While/as أثناء , بينما When عندما at + (وقت) yesterday الساعة ....أمس

## السؤال بـ (هل) فى زمن الماضى المستمر

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Was → I, He , she , it , اسم مفرد<br>Were → They ,we , you , اسم جمع | | | + مصدر الفعل + ing | .....? |

## أمثلة

مثال Was he working? مثال Were you playing?

الاجابة ب نعم Yes, he was. الاجابة ب لا No, I wasn't.

## السؤال بكلمة استفهام فى زمن الماضى المستمر

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| كلمة استفهام | + | was → I , He , she , it , اسم مفرد<br>were → they ,we , you , اسم جمع | | + مصدر الفعل + ing | .....? |

## أمثلة

سؤال What were you doing yesterday? سؤال What was she studying?

الاجابة I was playing football. الاجابة She was studying English.

تعتبر (When) و (While) روابط زمنية ولها قواعد خاصة يجب مراعاتها وهي كالتالي :

## When

1. When → ماضى بسيط → التصريف الثاني للفعل + الفاعل , ماضى مستمر → الفاعل + was/were + الفعل + ing

مثال When she cooked breakfast, her baby was shouting.

ويمكن ان تأتى (When) فى منتصف الجملة كما يلى :

2. ماضى مستمر → when → ماضى بسيط

مثال The baby was crying when his mother cooked breakfast.

## While

1. While → ماضى مستمر → الفاعل + was/were + الفعل + ing , ماضى بسيط → التصريف الثاني للفعل + الفاعل

مثال While she was cooking breakfast, her baby woke up.

ويمكن ان تأتى (While) فى منتصف الجملة كما يلى :

2. ماضى بسيط → While → ماضى مستمر

مثال The baby woke up while his mother was cooking breakfast.

ويمكن ان تربط (While) بين فعلين مستمرين فى وقت واحد (والفاعل مختلف) :

3. While → ماضى مستمر → الفاعل + was/were + الفعل + ing , ماضى مستمر → الفاعل + was/were + الفعل + ing

مثال While she was cooking breakfast, her brother was watching TV.

(While) بدون فاعل يأتى بعدها الفعل + (ing).

- While cooking breakfast, my father woke up.
- While studying my lessons, my brother was watching TV.

بعض الأفعال لا تستخدم فى المضارع المستمر او الماضى المستمر وهذه الافعال تعبر عن الشعور والاحساس :

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| like | يحب | prefer | يفضل | hear | يسمع |
| love | يحب | feel | يشعر | fit | يناسب |
| want | يريد | think | يفكر | believe | يعتقد / يصدق |

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. ……I fell on the ground(الأرض), I was playing football.
   a) When b) While c) As d) Because
2. What were you……when the camel walked by?
   a) do b) doing c) did d) does
3. He was……the car when the camel walked by.
   a) wash b) washes c) washed d) washing
4. Salwa saw an accident While she ……home .
   a) was driving b) drives c) is driving d) driving
5. While……the exercise, the telephone rang.
   a) was going b) is doing c) doing d) done
6. We were……the birds when Ali came in.
   a) feeding b) fed c) feed d) feeds
7. What ……when your father returned home yesterday?
   a) you were doing c) were you doing
   b) are you doing d) you are doing
8. I……my lessons between 6 and 8 o'clock yesterday.
   a) am revising b) revise c) was revising d) revised
9. I was doing my homework while my brother……football.
   a) playing b) is playing c) played d) was playing
10. As I was walking to school, I……my friend Gamal.
    a) am meeting b) was meeting c) met d) will meet
11. Why……she absent(غائب) yesterday?
    a) do b) does c) was d) has
12. What……he doing when the eagle flew by?
    a) were b) was c) is d) are
13. Ali fell asleep while……his homework.
    a) did b) doing c) was doing d) is doing
14. What ……you doing when I telephoned you?
    a) was b) were c) is d) are
15. When you telephoned me I was……lunch.
    a) have b) has c) having d) playing

## Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences :

1. While Heba Ahmed <u>were</u> eating, the teacher asked her a question. (……)
2. Were <u>the boy</u> playing with the ball? (……)
3. The children <u>wasn't</u> shopping. (……)
4. Were you <u>sleep</u> at nine o'clock yesterday? (……)
5. <u>Were</u> Hala eating lunch at two o'clock? (……)
6. While <u>was having</u> lunch, the table broke. (……)

بمساعدة معلمك و بناء على دراستك لأزمنة الماضى

اكتب برجراف عن أجازتك الماضية

**Write a paragraph on your Last holiday**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**هذا الموضوع ملئ بالأخطاء حدد الاخطاء ثم قم الإجابة فى ورقة خارجية**

## This topic is full of mistakes. Underline the mistakes :

heba is a helpful girl. She always help her mother at home. She goes to the market sweeps the floor cooks lunch and looks after her little sister. she s also clever at school. she get high marks. She s good at english science math and Arabic. Everyone at school loves her because she s always friendly and kind . Heba borrows books from the library. She read two books a week. She want to be a doctor so she s interested in science.

Last summer,we Decided to go to the beach to spend us holiday.we went to Alexandria because we has a flat there.We travelled by train.It was a morning sunny.we arrived there befor evening.our flat is by the see so we enjoyed the view wonderful.Next morning we went to the beach.The sea was wonderful.we Did a lot of interesting things there.in the evening, We went to the cinema to watch a nice film.

# Simple future

## طرق التعبير علي المستقبل

## زمن المستقبل البسيط

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ❖ المستقبل البسيط : نستخدمه عند التحدث عن شئ سيحدث فى المستقبل . | | | |
| 1 | التكوين | الفعل فى المصدر + will('ll) + الفاعل(مفرد أو جمع ) | |
| مثال | I will go to the beach in summer. | أنا سأذهب إلى الشاطئ فى الصيف . | |
| 2 | النفى | الفعل فى المصدر + will not(won't) + الفاعل(مفرد أو جمع ) | |
| مثال | They won't play in the leaves in fall. | هم لن يلعبوا فى أوراق الشجر فى الخريف. | |
| 3 | السؤال ب أداة إستفهام | ؟.....مصدر الفعل + فاعل + will + كلمة إستفهام | |
| مثال | What will he do ? | ماذا سيفعل ؟ | |
| 4 | السؤال ب هل | ؟.....مصدر الفعل + فاعل + will | |
| مثال | Will you go fishing ? | هل ستذهب إلى الصيد ؟ | |
| الإجابة | yes , we will | نعم | No , we won't | لا |

### الكلمات الدالة

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| tomorrow<br>غداً | Next.....<br>القادم..... | tonight<br>الليلة | soon<br>قريباً | in the future<br>فى المستقبل |
| When I grow up<br>عندما أكبر | | When I leave school.....<br>عندما أنهى تعليمي.. | | |

### لاحظ هذه الاختصارات

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I'll = I will | He'll = He will | We'll = We will | will not = won't |
| You'll = you will | She'll = She will | They'll = They will | |

### الاستخدامات

1. prediction without evidence :

1. التنبؤ بأحداث فى المستقبل (بدون دليل واضح على حدوث الشئ) وتأتى معها بعض الكلمات مثل :

I'm sure أنا متأكد | expect يتوقع | think يعتقد | hope يتمنى | probable محتمل | probably من المحتمل | perhaps ربما

Ex: I think the weather will be nice later.

2. quick decision :

2. عند اتخاذ قرار سريع :

Ex: The phone is ringing. I'll answer it.

3. Request :

3. عند طلب شئ من شخص :

Ex: Will you shut the door, please?

4. offer :

4. عند عرض او تقديم شئ :

Ex: I will help you with your homework.

5. Facts in the future :

5. عند ذكر حقيقة فى المستقبل :

Ex: Next year, I will be14 years old.

# التعبير عن المستقبل بإستخدام " going to"

## التكوين (النفى والاثبات)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | | am / amn't | | | |
| He , she , it , اسم مفرد | + | is / isn't | + going to + | مصدر الفعل | ..... |
| They , we , you , اسم جمع | | are / aren't | | | |

### أمثلة

1. I'm going to visit Aswan next week. سأذهب إلى أسوان الأسبوع القادم .
2. They are not going to visit Alexandria. هم لن يزوروا الاسكدرية .
3. He is not going to eat fish. هو لن يأكل السمك .

## السؤال بهل فى المستقبل بإستخدام " going to"

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am → I | | | | | |
| Is → He , she , it , اسم مفرد | + | going to + | مصدر الفعل (inf) | ..... | ? |
| Are → They , we , you , اسم جمع | | | | | |

### أمثلة

مثال: Is she going to play tennis? — الاجابة ب نعم: Yes, she is.

مثال: Are you going to eat ? — الاجابة ب لا: No, I amn't.

## السؤال بكلمة استفهام فى المستقبل بإستخدام " going to"

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| كلمة استفهام | + | Am → I | | | | |
| | | Is → He , she , it , اسم مفرد | + | going to + | مصدر الفعل | .....? |
| | | Are → They , we , you , اسم جمع | | | | |

### أمثلة

سؤال: What are they going to eat? — ماذا سيأكلون ؟

الاجابة: They are going to eat fish. — هم سيأكلون السمك.

## الاستخدامات

1. plans & intentions : .1 عند التخطيط المسبق أو النية لعمل شئ ما وتأتى معها بعض الكلمات مثل :

| intend | plan | make a decision |
|---|---|---|
| ينوى | يخطط | يتخذ قرار |

Ex: We're going to fly to London next week. We've decided that.

2. prediction with evidence : .2 التنبؤ بالمستقبل مع وجود دليل علي ذلك :

Ex: It's cloudy. It ( will – 's going to ) rain.

3. Actions which are about to happen : .3 أحداث على وشك الحدوث :

Ex: Watch out! Your car is going to crash (تصطدم).

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1. The garden……..be on the roof.

a) have b) has c) will d) had

2. People won't……..electric cars.

a) used b) uses c) using d) use

3. ……..help me if I'm in trouble?

a) will you b) Do you c) Did you d) Are you

4. Is Reem going to ……..fishing this afternoon?

a) going b) goes c) went d) go

5. Are you ……..travel home by bus after school?

a) will go b) going to c) go d) go to

6. Sama ……..take the train to Aswan next week. She has her ticket.

a) going to b) will c) is going to d) won't

7. The sky is full of clouds. It……..

a) will rain b) rains c) is going to rain d) won't rain

8. Who……..cook you meal this evening?

a) going to b) is going to c) will go d) would go

9. You aren't going……..your cousin this week.

a) to visit b) visit c) visiting d) visited

10. She……..plant any flowers tomorrow.

a) won't b) doesn't c) isn't d) didn't

11. I'll ……..late tomorrow.

a) are b) be c) am d) is

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. There will <u>been</u> a swimming pool. (……)
2. We won't <u>goes</u> to the moon. (……)
3. The journey will <u>took</u> only 12 hours. (……)
4. Students will <u>to read</u> a book when the car drives them to school. (……)
5. There <u>will</u> be any accidents. (……)
6. Mr Ahmed isn't <u>go</u> to stay at home tomorrow. (……)
7. I am going to <u>bought</u> some milk this afternoon. (……)
8. What <u>is</u> your plans for tomorrow? (……)
9. I <u>will</u> climb that mountain over there. (……)
10. We are going <u>do</u> our homework later. (……)
11. I'm going to buy some books <u>yesterday</u>.

# Pronouns الضمائر

## ضمائر الفاعل والمفعول

**ضمائر الفاعل** تحل محل الفاعل و غالبا تأتى فى بداية الجملة ويأتى بعدها فعل

**ضمائر المفعول** تحل محل المفعول وتأتى بعد الفعل .

| | ضمائر الفاعل | | ضمائر المفعول | أمثلة |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ① | I | أنا | me | Tell me about your family |
| ② | He | هو | him | Do you visit him? |
| ③ | She | هى | her | Mona is our mother. We love her. |
| ④ | It | هو / هى لغير العاقل | it | I have a cat. I like it. |
| ⑤ | We | نحن | us | My father drives us to school. |
| ⑥ | They | هم | them | I have two sons. I love them. |
| ⑦ | You | أنت / أنتم | you | I will give you a pen. |

## صفات الملكية

**صفات الملكية** تدل على الملكية و يأتى بعدها اسم الشئ المملوك

| | ضمائر الفاعل | | صفات الملكية | | أمثلة | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ① | I | أنا | My | ملكى | my eyes | عيونى |
| ② | He | هو | his | ملكه | his hands | يديه |
| ③ | She | هى | her | ملكها | her legs | أرجلها |
| ④ | It | هو / هى لغير العاقل | its | ملكه / ملكها | its ears | أذنيها |
| ⑤ | We | نحن | our | ملكنا | our feet | أقدامنا |
| ⑥ | They | هم | their | ملكهم | their arms | أذرعهم |
| ⑦ | You | أنت / أنتم | your | ملككم | your foot | قدمك |

# ضمائر الملكية

**ضمائر الملكية**

تدل على الملكية و لا يأتى بعدها اسم الشئ المملوك وليس له مكان ثابت فى الجملة (يأتى بعد الفعل وقبله وبعد حرف الجر وفى أول وأخر الجملة.

| | ضمائر الفاعل | | ضمائر الملكية | | أمثلة |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ① | I | أنا | mine | ملكى | This book is mine. |
| ② | He | هو | his | ملكه | The pen is his. |
| ③ | She | هى | hers | ملكها | The purse is hers. |
| ④ | It | هو / هى لغير العاقل | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ⑤ | We | نحن | ours | ملكنا | These keys are ours. |
| ⑥ | They | هم | theirs | ملكهم | The umbrellas are theirs. |
| ⑦ | You | أنت / أنتم | yours | ملكك / ملكم | The glasses are yours. |

This is my car. = This car is mine. = This car belongs to me.

= I have a car. = I own this car.

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. I live in Alexandria with .....parents.
   a) mine b) I c) my d) me
2. Clap for the football players. .....played very well.
   a) They b) Their c) Theirs d) Them
3. Huda is their grandmother. She loves.....so much.
   a) our b) us c) them d) their
4. Throw the ball to .....,please. I am waiting.
   a) I b) my c) mine d) me
5. Munir and Mustafa are twins. .....sister is called Radwa.
   a) They b) Their c) Theirs d) Them
6. We can't come next Friday. It's ..... mother's birthday.
   a) ours b) we c) our d) us
7. **A:** Where is the bank ? **B:** I think.....is in Nasser street.
   a) it b) they c) their d) you
8. She bought a present for.....
   a) his b) him c) he d) their
9. We always take our bags with.....when we go shopping.
   a) us b) our c) we d) ours

10. The radio belongs to my mother. It's.....
a) mine b) yours c) her d) hers
11. Ahmed bought a new dress for ..... daughter.
a) she b) him c) her d) his
12. They're her bags. They're.....
a) hers b) his c) ours d) yours
13. This room belongs to my daughters. It's.....
a) theirs b) their c) them d) they
14. He told.....that she was wrong.
a) her b) his c) your d) hers
15. My sister's name is Ola. .....'s 7.
a) Her b) She c) Hers d) She's
16. Our parents are proud of .....because we work hard at school.
a) we b) our c) ours d) us
17. Salma called.....sister, Manar.
a) his b) she c) him d) her
18. All the student like.....teachers.
a) their b) her c) you d) them
19. Tarek and I visit.....grandfather every Friday.
a) they b) our c) its d) her
20. I like playing chess. It is .....favourite hobby.
a) her b) it c) my d) his
21. My.....car was not expensive. They bought it ten years ago.
a) parents's b) parents' c) parents d) parent's

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. **A:** What is her name? **B:** It's Ahmed. (.....)
2. Salma likes hers teacher of English. (.....)
3. Our parents are proud of our because we work hard. (.....)
4. The house is our. It belongs to us. (.....)
5. **A:** Is this cake for me ? **B:** yes, it is for my. (.....)
6. Mum always wakes my up early. (.....)
7. It's me book . It's mine. (.....)
8. Huda and Omar love them parents. (.....)
9. **A:** What is his name ? **B:** It's Amany. (.....)
10. The dog had his breakfast. (.....)

# الضمائر المنعكسة

| ضمائر التوكيد (المنعكسة) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ضمائر التوكيد | | ضمائر الفاعل | |
| بنفسى / بمفردى | myself | أنا | I |
| بنفسه | himself | هو (للمفرد المذكر) | He |
| بنفسها | herself | هى (للمفرد المؤنث) | She |
| بنفسه / بنفسها لغير العاقل | itself | هو / هى لغير العاقل | It |
| بنفسك - بأنفسكم | yourself - yourselves | أنت / أنتم | You |
| بأنفسنا | ourselves | نحن | We |
| بأنفسهم | themselves | هم | They |

تستخدم ضمائر التوكيد للتأكيد على أن الفاعل هو الذى قام بالفعل بنفسه وتأتى فى نهاية الجملة وغالبا يأتى قبلها حرف الجر (by)

(ضمير التوكيد المناسب للفاعل) + by + المفعول + الفعل + (اسم أو ضمير) فاعل

أمثلة

| | |
|---|---|
| I did my homework myself. | أنا فعلت الواجب بنفسي . |
| She went shopping herself. | هى ذهبت للتسوق بنفسها . |
| They enjoyed themselves at the party. | هم استمتعوا بأنفسهم فى الحفلة . |
| You sliced fruit by yourself. | أنت قطعت الفاكهة بنفسك. |
| You went to the dentist by yourselves. | أنتم ذهبتم إلي طبيب الأسنان بأنفسكم. |
| The women took the taxi by themselves. | السيدات أخذوا التاكسى بأنفسهم. |
| I and Kareem took the bus by ourselves. | أنا وكريم أخذنا الأتوبيس بأنفسنا. |

تستخدم عندما يكون الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول .

- الجملة الأمرية إذا كان المخاطب مفرد نستخدم (yourself) وإذا كان المخاطب جمع نستخدم (yourselves) .

Boys, spend a few minutes preparing yourselves for exercise.

Mona, do your homework by yourself.

## أسماء الإشارة

| الإسم المفرد | | الإسم الجمع | |
|---|---|---|---|
| This is a / an..... | هذا / هذه للمفرد القريب | These are..... | هؤلاء للجمع القريب |
| This is a box. | هذه صندوق . | These are pens. | هذه أقلام . |
| That is a / an..... | ذلك /تلك للمفرد البعيد | Those are..... | أولئك للجمع البعيد |
| That is a bird. | هذا طائر. | Those are keys. | أولئك مفاتيح . |

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. I didn't buy this cake. I made it ……
   a) myself b) himself c) herself d) yourself
2. The birds sleep in caves to protect……from eagles.
   a) itself b) yourself c) ourselves d) themselves
3. Sara has a jacket to keep……warm.
   a) myself b) herself c) himself d) yourself
4. Emma, did you take the photo by……?
   a) itself b) himself c) herself d) yourself
5. I always do it by ……
   a) yourself b) themselves c) myself d) himself
6. Don't worry! He can do it by……
   a) myself b) herself c) himself d) yourself
7. Hani and I did the laundry by……
   a) myself b) himself c) itself d) ourselves
8. Yesterday, they took a bus by……
   a) itself b) themselves c) yourself d) yourselves
9. She didn't tell him . I told him……
   a) herself b) myself c) himself d) yourself
10. He always looks at……in the mirror(مرايا).
    a) herself b) himself c) myself d) yourself
11. ……go to the dentist by ourselves.
    a) He b) She c) Me d) We
12. He didn't drive a sports car by……
    a) himself b) herself c) myself d) itself
13. She chopped vegetables by……
    a) yourself b) herself c) myself d) himself

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. Did both of you do this job by yourself? (……)
2. The children can't look after himself. (……)
3. Leila, please, help herself to the cakes! (……)
4. I enjoyed yourself at the party. (……)
5. Please, John , Make herself feel at home. (……)
6. The dog came home by himself. (……)
7. Did Ghada do the homework by yourself? (……)
8. The father decided to repair the car herself. (……)

# الصفات والظروف

## Adjective & Adverb

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | الـ صفة تـ صف الإسم و تأتي قبله . أو تأتي بعد (am-is-are-was-were) أو بعد بعض الأفعال مثل (seem-look-feel) |
| | He is a slow boy- She is beautiful - He felt sad because he lost his mobile. |
| 2 | أما الظرف فهو يصف الفعل ويأتي بعده . أو يأتي بعد المفعول وغالباً ما ينتهي بـ(ly). |
| | He walks slowly- Ali writes English correctly. |

**لاحظ أن**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | نضع للصفه (ly) لتحويلها لظرف : slow - slowly / quick - quickly |
| | Mr. Osman is a careful driver. He drives carefully. |
| 2 | إذا إنتهت الصفة بـ (y) مسبوقه بحرف ساكن نحذف الـ(y) ثم نضع (ily). |
| | easy - easily / happy - happily / funny - funnily |
| 3 | هناك بعض الصفات غير المنتظمة لا يضاف لها (ly) (تحفظ كما هي) : |

| الصفة | الظرف | الصفة | الظرف |
|---|---|---|---|
| good | well | late | late |
| fast | fast | early | early |
| hard | hard | right | right |

- Amir is a **fast** runner. He runs **fast**.
- Karim is a **good** player. He plays **well**.

غالباً ما نسأل عن الظرف بـ (How)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | How do you always speak English? | I always speak English well. |
| 2. | How does she sing? | She sings beautifully. |

**Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.**

1. You walk..... . Please hurry.
   a) slowly b) quickly c) loudly d) fast
2. She can't play the harp. She played it.....
   a) quick b) sad c) badly d) well
3. Speak to Ali ....., please. The baby is sleeping.
   a) loudly b) well c) quietly d) slow
4. Menna is a good singer.she sings.....
   a) badly b) loud c) softly d) quick
5. He is .....because he played well.
   a) sad b) sadly c) happily d) happy
6. .....did he play the tuba? He played it badly.
   a) When b) What c) How d) Whose

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

7. I can't eat.....
a) quickly b) quick c) slow d) bad

8. He is crying. He is playing the flute.....
a) happily b) sadly c) happy d) sad

9. How did you play the piano? I played it.....
a) good b) happily c) sad d) slow

10. Can you ride a bike.....?
a) quick b) quickly c) slow d) quiet

11. She is a.....girl.
a) good b) well c) badly d) sadly

12. Salma walks..... she is tired.
a) slow b) slower c) slowly d) slowest

13. .....did you play the flute? - I played it well.
a) when b) How c) Where d) What

14. Eman is ..... . She has a new dress.
a) happily b) happy c) happier d) happiest

15. She plays the flute.....
a) quick b) quiet c) quietly d) loud

16.They played the harp.....
a) loudly b) loud c) good d) bad

17. She sang.....into the room.
a) happy b) happily c) sad d) good

18. I don't remember him very.....
a) good b) well c) sad d) happy

## Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences:

1- recorder - he - the - did - play - How ?

.....

2.She - well - tuba - plays - the.

.....

3. sadly - recorder - played - the - He - yesterday.

.....

4.drums - She - happily - played - the.

.....

5. cooked - badly - She .

.....

# مقارنة الصفات

## عند التساوى فى الصفة

| أولاً | عند التساوى بين اثنين أو شيئين فى صفة ( سواء كانت الصفة قصيرة أو طويلة ) نستخدم |
|---|---|
| | as + الصفة + as |

### أمثلة

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | ○ My phone is as heavy as your phone. | ○ هاتفى ثقيل مثل هاتفك . |
| 2. | ○ My laptop is as expensive as yours. | ○ جهازى غالى مثل جهازك . |

| ثانياً | عند عدم التساوى بين اثنين أو شيئين فى صفة ( سواء كانت الصفة قصيرة أو طويلة ) نستخدم |
|---|---|
| | as + الصفة + not as |

### أمثلة

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | ○ The computer isn't as small as the laptop. | ○ الكمبيوتر ليس صغير مثل اللاب توب . |
| 2. | ○ The doctor isn't as famous as the artist. | ○ الطبيب ليس مشهور مثل الفنان . |

**لابد أولا أن نتعرف علي الفرق بين الصفه قصيره المقطع والصفة طويلة المقطع**

الصفة قصيرة المقطع : هي الصفة التى تتكون من مقطع واحد

مثل (fat – small – big - tall)

اما الصفة طويلة المقطع : فهى الصفة التى تتكون من أكثر من مقطع

مثل (expensive - beautiful)

## الصفة قصيرة المقطع(صفة ذات مقطع واحد )

| أولاً | للمقارنة بين اثنين أو شيئين فى صفة قصيرة المقطع نستخدم : |
|---|---|
| | الصفة + er + than |

### أمثلة

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | ○ A plane is faster than a car. | ○ الطائرة أسرع من السيارة . |
| 2. | ○ Early phones are cheaper than today's phones. | |
| | | ○ الهواتف السابقة كانت أرخص من هواتف اليوم. |

## قواعد اضافة (er) الي الصفة

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | نضيف (r) فقط لنهاية الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ (e) | | | | close | closer | large | larger |
| 2 | يضاعف الحرف الساكن الأخير إذا كان مسبوقاً بصوت متحرك قصير ثم يضاف (er) لنهاية الصفة القصيرة | | | | | | | |
| | big | bigger | thin | thinner | hot | hotter | fit | fitter |
| 3 | الصفات المنتهية بحرف (y) يقوم بتحويل (y) إلى (ier) | | | | | | | |
| | easy | easier | happy | happier | lazy | lazier | | |

| ثانياً | للمقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين فى صفة قصيرة المقطع نستخدم: |
|---|---|
| | the + الصفة + est |

أمثلة

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | ○ *Today's phones are the lightest.* | ○ هواتف اليوم أخف . |
| 2. | ○ *Ahmed is the tallest.* | ○ احمد هو الأطول . |

## الصفة طويلة المقطع(مكونة من أكثر من مقطع)

| أولاً | للمقارنة بين اثنين أو شيئين فى صفة طويلة المقطع نستخدم : |
|---|---|
| | more (أكثر) / less (أقل) + الصفة + than |

أمثلة

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | ○ *The car is more **modern** than the bike.* |
| 2. | ○ *The computer is less **expensive** than the laptop.* |

| ثانياً | للمقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين فى صفة طويلة المقطع : |
|---|---|
| | the + most (الأكثر) / least (الأقل) + الصفة |

أمثلة

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | ○ *The tablet is the most **modern** invention.* |
| 2. | ○ *For some people talking on mobiles is the least **important** of its uses.* |

## هناك بعض الصفات الشاذه التى يجب حفظها جيداً :

| Adjective | الصفة | comparative | المقارنة بين اثنين | superlative | بين واحد ومجموعه |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| good | جيد | better than | أفضل من | the best | الأفضل |
| bad | سئ | worse than | أسوأ من | the worst | الأسوأ |
| many | كثير (للعدد) | more than | أكثر من | the most | الأكثر |
| much | كثير (للكمية) | more than | أكثر من | the most | الأكثر |
| little | قليل ( للكمية) | less than | أقل من | the least | الأقل |

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. This book is……than your book.
a) more difficult b) most difficult c) as difficult d) difficult

2. Mona is……than Heba.
a) more beautiful b) the beautiful c) most beautiful d) as beautiful

3. Today the weather is……Sunday.
a) colder than b) as cold than c) coldest d) as colder as

4. She is ……his sister.
a) pretty b) as prettier as c) prettier than d) prettiest

5. My uncle is……than my father.
a) rich b) richer c) as rich d) not rich

6. The museum is usually……on Sunday than on Monday.
a) crowded b) most crowded c) more crowded d) the most

7. The post office is……to my house than the park.
a) near b) nearest c) as near d) nearer

8. Yesterday was warm, but today is……
a) warmer than b) warmer c) warmest d) the warmest

9. Things are going from bad to……
a) worser b) worse c) more worse d) more bad

10. She bought……cake in the shop.
a) biggest b) the biggest c) the most big d) big

11. This is the……company in the world.
a) more big b) biggest c) bigger d) big

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. Adel is tall, but Rami is tallest. (……)
2. This car is very nice but that one is nicest. (……)
3. A train is fast than a bus. (……)
4. She is beautiful than her cousin. (……)
5. French is difficult than English. (……)
6. Dina is the clever girl of all. (……)
7. English is most interesting subject. (……)
8. This is the better restaurant I know. (……)
9. Salma is the more active girl. (……)

# تعبيرات الكمية

## الأسماء الغير المعدودة "الكميات"

**uncountable nouns**

1- هى الأسماء التى لا يمكن عدها وليس لها جمع

2 - لكنها تعامل معاملة المفرد

3 - الاسم المفرد الذي لا يعد لا يسبق بأداة نكرة (a - an)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| water | ماء | hummus | حمص |
| money | نقود | furniture | أثاث |
| sugar | سكر | salt | ملح |
| news | أخبار | advice | نصيحة |
| milk | لبن | cheese | جبنة |
| coffee | قهوة | bread | خبز |
| rain | مطر | meat | لحمة |

Milk is very useful.

## الأسماء المعدودة

**countable nouns**

1 - هى الأسماء التى يمكن عدها ولها مفرد وجمع.

2 - الاسم المفرد الذي يعد لا يسبق بأداة نكرة (a - an)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a pen | قلم | pens |
| an apple | تفاحه | apples |
| a man | رجل | men |
| an ox | ثور | oxen |
| a loaf | رغيف | loaves |
| a child | طفل | children |

Apples are good for us.

| | |
|---|---|
| a lot of = lots of | كثير من |

تأتى مع الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة "الكمية".

I have a lot of books. - She has a lot of juice.

| كثير للكمية | much | كثير للعدد | many |
|---|---|---|---|
| تستخدم مع الكميات | | تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة. | |
| ➢ I don't have much money. | | ➢ He doesn't have many friends. | |
| ✓ انا لا أملك المال الكثير. | | ✓ هو لا يملك الكثير من الأصدقاء. | |
| ➢ Do you have much money? | | ➢ Does she have many books? | |
| ✓ هل تملك المال الكثير؟ | | ✓ هل هى تملك الكثير من الكتب؟ | |
| **قليل للكمية** | **a little** | **قليل للعدد** | **a few** |
| ➢ I have a little water. | | ➢ She has a few friends. | |
| ✓ أنا أتناول فليل من الماء. | | ✓ هى تملك القليل من الأصدقاء. | |

- تستخدم (too) مع (many - much - few - little) بمعنى جداً جداً (أكثر من اللازم).
- تستخدم (there is) مع (too much - too little) لأن ما بعدها كمية ويعامل معامله المفرد.
- تستخدم (there are) مع (too many - too few) لأن ما بعدها دائما جمع ويُعد.

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. There aren't.....tablets in our class.
   a) some b) much c) any d) a lot
2. We don't have.....money.
   a) many b) some c) any d) do
3. There are.....peppers, too.
   a) some b) any c) an d) much
4. Is there.....cheese in the dish?
   a) no b) any c) some d) many
5. There is some salt, but there .....any crisps(مقرمشات).
   a) is b) are c) aren't d) isn't
6. There aren't .....tomatoes in the fridge.
   a) some b) any c) much d) no
7. Meat.....my favourite food.
   a) are b) am c) is d) aren't
8. No, there aren't.....figs.
   a) any b) much c) some d) no
9. Don't put.....butter(زبدة) in the pan.
   a) enough b) too much c) many d) some
10. There are too.....people in the market.
    a) many b) much c) enough d) any
11. There's .....rice for you all.
    a) many b) any c) lot d) enough
12. I don't like this tea. There is too.....sugar in it.
    a) a lot b) many c) much d) some
13. There is .....milk in the bottle.
    a) many b) too many c) enough d) a lot

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. Is there any figs in the fridge? (.....)
2. There's some cheese. There isn't any olives. (.....)
3. We haven't got some computers in this room. (.....)
4. There isn't some sugar on the table. (.....)
5. There aren't any milk. (.....)
6. There is a lot sugar. (.....)
7. There are too much apples. (.....)

# السؤال المذيل

**Ali isn't here, is he ?**

❖ السؤال المذيل هو سؤال قصير يوضع فى نهاية الجملة الخبرية للتأكد من معلومة نعتقد انها صحيحة ومعناه " أليس كذلك " وعادة ما ينخفض صوتنا فى نهاية الجملة .

❖ نكون السؤال المذيل بوضع فعل مساعد عكس حالة الجملة (نفياً أو إثباتاً ) وبعده يأتى الفاعل ضميراً .

**الأفعال المساعدة**

am - is - are - was - were - have - has - had -
shall - should - will - would - can - could - may - might - must

❖ اذا كانت الجملة الخبرية مثبتة فإن السؤال المذيل يكون منفى .

❖ اذا كانت الجملة الخبرية منفية فإن السؤال المذيل يكون مثبت .

**امثلة**

- You are in the basketball team, aren't you?
- Your brother can't play the guitar, can he ?
- You shouldn't eat too many cakes, should you ?

❖ فى حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد فى الجملة الخبرية نستخدم :

| | |
|---|---|
| don't , | اذا كان فعل الجملة بدون إضافات (فى المضارع البسيط ) . |
| doesn't , | إذا كان فعل الجملة مضاف إليه s,es(فى المضارع البسيط ) . |
| didn't , | اذا كان فعل الجملة فى التصريف الثاني ( الماضي البسيط ) . |

❖ لاحظ الآتى :

1. يأتى السؤال المذيل المنفى دائما بالصيغة المختصرة : (can't - isn't - doesn't)

The dog can swim, can't it ?

2. اذا لم يأتى بعد (have - has - had) التصريف الثالث فإننا نعتبرها فعل أساسي وبناء عليه نستخدم :

(did) اذا كان فعل الجملة الأساسي (had) | (does) اذا كان فعل الجملة الأساسي (has) | (do) اذا كان فعل الجملة الأساسي (have)

- Samy has a car, doesn't he?
- They have cheese for breakfast, don't they ?

3. فى السؤال المذيل (I'm) تحول إلى (I aren't) .

✓ I'm not going to school today, am I ?

✓ I'm clever, aren't I ?

4. hardly - never - scarely - seldom - few - little

اذا وجدت هذه الكلمات فى الجملة يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت لأنها تدل على النفى .

We can hardly go inside, can we ?

5. اذا كانت الجملة تحتوى على قاعده (مصدر to صفة too) لا تعتبر الجملة منفية

It's too hot to drink, isn't it ?

# Exercises

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. It's a nice flat,.....?
   a) has it b) hasn't it c) isn't it d) is it
2. Sara wants to be a teacher,.....?
   a) doesn't she b) does she c) is she d) isn't she
3. We should eat healthy snacks,.....?
   a) should we b) shouldn't you c) should you d) shouldn't we
4. Our parents are very helpful,.....?
   a) are they b) they are c) they aren't d) aren't they
5. The body needs sleep,.....it?
   a) isn't b) didn't c) doesn't d) wasn't
6. You can find books here,.....?
   a) aren't you b) can't you c) can you d) do you
7. Amal.....Tv, didn't she?
   a) doesn't watch b) watches c) watched d) didn't watch
8. Your grandmother doesn't like fish,.....?
   a) does she b) doesn't she c) is she d) isn't she
9. She .....English, doesn't she?
   a) never speaks b) speaks c) doesn't speak d) isn't speaking
10. You won't catch the bus,.....?
    a) do you b) don't you c) won't you d) will you
11. He visits his uncle every Friday,.....?
    a) isn't he b) doesn't he c) does he d) is he
12. There weren't any books,.....?
    a) were there b) were they c) are they d) are there

## Read and correct the underlined words :

1. You want to be a nurse, doesn't you? (.....)
2. It isn't hot today, does it ? (.....)
3. You did your homework last night, don't you? (.....)
4. Hatem isn't at home, was he? (.....)
5. Samy and Kamel speak English very well, do they? (.....)
6. She Won't travel abroad, would she? (.....)
7. Girls are quieter than boys, isn't she? (.....)

# التعبير عن المقدرة ( المضارع – الماضي – المستقبل )

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ❖ نستخدم ( can / can't ) للتعبير عن إمكانية أو عدم إمكانية عمل شئ فى المضارع | | |
| الفعل فى المصدر + can / can't + الفاعل(مفرد أو جمع ) | التكوين | ❶ |
| منى تستطيع التحدث بالألمانية . | Mona can speak German. | نستطيع |
| هى لا تستطيع التحدث بالفرنسية . | She can't speak French | لا نستطيع |
| ❖ يمكن إستخدام ( can ) فى طلب الإذن لعمل شئ ما . | | |
| هل ممكن أن أذهب إلى السينما يا أبى ؟ | Can I go to the cinema, dad ? | مثال |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ❖ نستخدم ( could / couldn't ) للتعبير عن إمكانية أو عدم إمكانية عمل شئ فى الماضى | | |
| الفعل فى المصدر + could / couldn't + الفاعل(مفرد أو جمع ) | التكوين | ❷ |
| فى سن العاشرة ، إستطاعت أن اعوم . | At the age of ten, I could swim. | إمكانية |
| منذ زمن طويل لم تستطع الناس السفر بالطائرة | Long ago, people couldn't travel by plane. | عدم إمكانية |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ❖ للتعبير عن إمكانية أو عدم إمكانية عمل شئ فى المستقبل نستخدم : | | |
| الفعل فى المصدر + be able to + (will / won't) + الفاعل(مفرد أو جمع ) | التكوين | ❸ |
| He is learning to drive. Next year, he'll be able to drive. | | إمكانية |
| I won't be able to buy a car because it is expensive. | | عدم إمكانية |
| مصدر الفعل+be able to + فاعل + will + كلمة إستفهام .....? | | السؤال |
| When will he be able to buy a car? | | مثال |

## Must

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ❖ نستخدم ( must / mustn't ) للتعبير عن ضرورة فعل شئ أو شئ ممنوع أو محرم فعله . | | |
| الفعل فى المصدر + must / mustn't + الفاعل(مفرد أو جمع ) | التكوين | ❶ |
| | You must do your homework every day. | ضرورة |
| | You mustn't be late for school. | ممنوع |
| ❖ يمكن إستخدام ( must ) للسؤال عن الضرورة ، ولتكوين السؤال نضع ( must ) قبل الفاعل. | | |
| هل يجب أن أشترى تذكرة ؟ | Must I buy a ticket ? | أمثلة |
| أين يجب أن أضع شنطتى ؟ | Where must I put my bag ? | |

# Exercises

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. I .....lift this box. It's too heavy.

a) can b) can't c) am d) could

2. When I was little, I .....play football.

a) could b) can c) am d) can't

3. In the past, I could.....a bike.

a) break b) blow c) ride d) look

4. When she was little, she.....peel an orange.

a) can b) could c) can't d) wasn't

5. When he was little, he could.....the alphabet.

a) said b) say c) says d) saying

6. I tried to catch a butterfly, but I.....

a) can't b) couldn't c) can d) make

7. Can you.....sand castles?

a) build b) built c) builds d) building

8. When I was little, I could.....

a) swim b) swam c) swimming d) to swim

## rearrange the following :

1. can - sea - in - swim - the - I .

.....

2. you - Can - tennis? - play

.....

3. must - they - What - do ?

.....

4. When - little, - I could - I - was - ride - a bike.

.....

# Possessive ('s)

's الملكية

تستخدم ('S) الملكية فى الحالات الأتية :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. تستخدم عادة مع الأسماء المفردة من الكائنات الحية ( الأشخاص - الحيوانات .....) . | | | |
| قصر الملك | a king's palace | اسم ولد | a boy's name |
| كتاب سارة | Sara's book | شبكة عنكبوت | a spider's web |
| حقيبه الطبيب | a doctor's bag | ذيل كلب | a dog's tail |
| 2. تستخدم مع الأسماء الجمع غير المنتظمة (غير المنتهية بـ s) | | | |
| حقائب السيدات | Women's bags | معاطف الرجال | men's coats |
| | | ملابس أطفال | children's clothes |
| 3. تستخدم مع الوظائف للإشارة لمكان العمل . | | | |
| الصيدلية | the chemist's | محل الجزار | the butcher's |
| محل البقالة | the grocer's | المخبز | the baker's |
| 4. لا تستخدم ('s) مع أسماء الجماد . | | | |
| قلم حبر | ink pen | كتاب تدريبات | exercise book |
| رجل المنضدة | table leg | شاشة كمبيوتر | computer screen |
| 5. اما ('s) تستخدم مع الأسماء الجمع المنتهية ب (s) من الكائنات الحية (الأشخاص - الحيوانات - .....)<br>- لاحظ أن الفاصلة العليا (') فقط بعد (s). | | | |
| أرجل الخيول | horses' legs | منزل الأولاد | the boys' house |

## Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences :

1. It is Hudas' notebook. (.....)
2. That teachers name is Mr Ahmed. (.....)
3. The girl name is Lama. (.....)
4. My sister goes to a girl's school . (.....)
5. This is Alis phone. It's new. (.....)
6. This is Halas' website. (.....)
7. We buy medicine at the chemist. (.....)

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. Whose bag is this? - It's……

a) Dina b) Dina's c) Dinas' d) Dinas

2. We will meet at six in the ……

a) car park b) car's park c) cars' park d) car park's

3. He bought a new……

a) computer's screen b) computers' screen
c) computer screen d) computers screen

4. This is the…… .They are talking about English.

a) teacher room b) teacher's room
c) teachers' room d) teachers room

5. The……..are Judy and Ola.

a) girls names b) girls' names c) girl's names d) girl names

6. That is not the……notebook.

a) children b) childs c) children's d) childrens'

7. Ali broke the ……leg yesterday.

a) table b) table's c) tables' d) tables's

8. My mother wants to buy meat, so she went to the ……

a) butcher b) butcher's c) butchers d) butchers'

9. The ……shoes are on the second floor.

a) men b) men' c) man d) men's

10. These are my……keys.

a) mum b) mums' c) mum's d) mums's

## Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences :

1. I stayed at my sister house. (……)
2. Have you met Mr Omar wife. (……)
3. Are you going to James party? (……)
4. Ahmed is a man name. (……)
5. Whose umbrella is this? It's my mother. (……)
6. Where were you last night ? I was at Omar. (……)

# الحالة الشرطية الصفرية بإستخدام (If - when)

| مضارع بسيط | فاعل | مضارع بسيط | فاعل | F/when |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | المصدر | I, الجمع | |
| | | المصدر+don't | النفى | |
| | | الفعل + s,es,ies | المفرد | |
| | | المصدر+doesn't | النفى | |

| |
|---|
| فى حالة وضع (if/when) فى بداية الجملة نضع (,) بين الجملتين . |
| If ice gets warm, it becomes water. |
| (If) لو جت فى منتصف الجملة |

| مضارع بسيط | فاعل | If | مضارع بسيط | فاعل |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| متى نستخدم الحالة الصفرية | |
|---|---|
| تستخدم للتعبير عن فعل يحدث دائما عندما يحدث حدث أخر معين . | 1 |
| I wear my jacket if it is cold. | When I see my friends, I say hello. |
| يعبر عن حقائق ومواقف حقيقية . | 2 |
| When you put glass in water, it sinks. | If you put an orange in water, it floats. |

| لاحظ | |
|---|---|
| يتم عمل السؤال على جملة جواب الشرط وليس علي جملة (If/when). | 1 |
| If ice gets warm, it becomes water. | |
| Does it become water If it gets warm? | If ice gets warm, does it become water? |

## الحالة الشرطية الأولى

| |
|---|
| If you study hard, you will get high marks. |
| تستخدم الحالة الأولى من (If) بمعنى (إذا أو لو) للتعبير عن شئ محتمل حدوثه فى المستقبل . |

| المصدر | will/ can | فاعل | . | مضارع بسيط | If/ when | التكوين |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| لو الجو حار. سوف أبقي بالبيت | | If it is hot, I will stay home. | | | | |

| |
|---|
| ✓ نستخدم (unless) بنفس معنى (If+not) (إذا لم) |
| If you don't eat, you will be hungry.=unless you eat, you will be hungry. |
| لا تتبع (unless) بالنفى لأنها تدل على النفى والفعل دائما مثبت بعدها . |
| ✓يمكن إستخدام (If/ when/ unless) فى منتصف الجملة<br>وعندئذ لا نضع (,) فى منتصف الجملتين كما يلى : |
| I will buy you a present if you get high marks. |
| She will miss the bus unless she gets up early. |

# Exercises

## Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d.

1. you ..... be hungry if you skip lunch.
a) will b) well c) want d) wet

2. If you .....off your jacket, you will be cold.
a) takes b) took c) take d) taking

3. If she wins the game,.....will be proud.
a) he b) they c) she d) you

4. If he turns off the fan, he'll .....hot.
a) being b) be c) is d) win

5. If I.....off my chair, I will be embarrassed.
a) falls b) falling c) fall d) fell

6. If they play well, they.....win.
a) well b) wall c) will d) wool

7. If he .....his jacket, he will be cold.
a) takes of b) take off c) taking d) took

8.....you lose your bag, you will be sad.
a) It b) Of c) If d) How

9. I'll ..... proud if I win a prize.
a) bee b) be c) being d) pea

10. .....I forget my homework, I will be nervous.
a) So b) If c) Who d) Why

11. If he wins a prize, he.....proud.
a) would be b) will be c) will d) should

12. If you get a good mark, you .....happy.
a) are b) could be c) were d) will be

## Read and correct the underlined words:

1. If you goes to bed late, you'll be tired. (.....)
2. If she forget her book, she'll be embarrassed(مرتبك). (.....)
3. If he gets bad marks, he would be disappointed(محبط). (.....)
4. If I lose my pencil, I'll is sad. (.....)
5. If I skips breakfast, I will be hungry. (.....)
6. If he turn off the fan, we'll be hot. (.....)
7. you'll be proud if you won a prize. (.....)

# التعامل مع سؤال قطعة الفهم

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | لابد من قراءة القطعة كاملة بهدوء . |
| 2 | نفهم معاني الجمل واذا قابلتك كلمة صعبة حاول أن تعرف معانها من خلال السياق . |
| 3 | اذا وجدت كلمة بخط سميك او تحتها خط - ابحث عن المقصود بها من خلال ترجمتك للقطعة . |
| 4 | لا تشغل كثيراً بالكلمات القليلة التى لا تعرفها والمهم أن تعرف المضمون العام للقطعة وخمن معنى الكلمات الصعبة. |
| 5 | لابد من معرفة أدوات الإستفهام جيداً ومعرفة ما يطلبه السؤال قبل الإجابة . |

## كلمات هامة قد تجدها فى القطعة

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mention | يذكر - مذكورة | writer | كاتب | aim | هدف |
| title | عنوان | suitable | مناسب | opinion | رأى |
| refer to | يشير إلى | mean | تعنى | think | رأيك - تعتقد |
| passage | القطعة | word | كلمة | main idea | الفكرة الأساسية |
| here | هنا | underlined | تحته خط | stand for | يرمز لـ |
| there | هناك | pronoun | ضمير | | |

## أسئلة مهمة قد تجدها فى قطعة الفهم

1. Give a suitable title of the passage. — اعط عنوان مناسب للقطعة

تقوم بكتابة عنوان مناسب للقطعة

2. What is the main idea of the passage? — ما هى الفكرة الاساسية للقطعة ؟

تقوم بكتابة الفكرة الاساسية التى تتحدث عنها القطعة

3. What does the underlined word.....refer to? — إلى ما تشير هذه الكلمة .....؟

كلمة وتحتها خط وتبحث أنت عما تشير إليه

4. What do you think of.....? — ماذا تعتقد بشأن ..؟

تقوم بكتابة رأيك عن الشئ المحدد فى السؤال

5. What's the passage about? — عما تشير القطعة ؟

6. Do you think.....? — هل تعتقد ...؟

7. Do you like .....? Why ?Why not? — هل تحب ...؟ ولماذا ؟ او ولما لا ؟

تقوم بالاجابة بنعم او لا علي السؤال مع ذكر السبب

8. The opposite of (.....) is..... — عكس كلمة .....يكون.....

تعرف معنى الكلمة وتذكر عكسها

## 1. Read the following , then answer the questions (from Giants book)

Last Saturday, my friends and I went to the sports centre. It's new and it's next to a big park. We went there early in the morning. We played basketball for the first time! It was fantastic. Then, we played football! In the afternoon, we were very hungry. We went to the park. We had food and drinks in our bags and we were very happy about that. My friend, Nabil, ate three chicken sabdwiches! They were delicious.

A little later we left the park. We went to Nabil's house. His mother made a chocolate cake for us. We had some cake with strawberries and then we played video games. We had lots of fun together. In the evening, I was very tired, but I had a fantastic day with my friends!

### A) answer the following questions :

1. What did Nabil eat at the park? .....
2. Did they have lunch at the restaurant? .....
3. How was the writer's day?

.....

### B) Choose the correct answer from a, b,c or d :

4 – The chicken sandwiches were.....

a) ugly b) delicious c) bad d) tasteless

5 – They went to the sports centre.....

a) in the morning b) in the afternoon c) in the evening d) at night

6 – Nabil's mother bake .....for his friends.

a) potatoes b) bread c) a pie d) a cake

## 2. Read the following , then answer the questions :

When Nermin and Ramy Were going back home from school yesterday afternoon, they saw a lot of people near a big shop. They also saw two thieves running out of the shop with bags full of things in their hands. The shopkeeper was running after them . A policeman was standing among the people but he didn't do anything."can't you see the thieves?" Nermin shouted. The policeman smiled pointing to a big camera." We're making a film. Those men are actors and I'm an actor too".

## A) answer the following questions :

1. Who was running after the thieves? .....
2. When did this story happen? .....
3. Why did the policeman smile pointing to a big camera?

.....

## B)Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d :

4 - The thieves were carrying.....

a) a big camera b) the shop c) bags full of things d) chairs

5 - Nermin and Ramy were going.....

a) to school b) home c) to a shop d) to Alex

6 - The underlined word "**they**".....

a) the shopkeeper and the policeman b) the thieves
c) Nermin and Ramy d) our brothers

## 3. Read the following , then answer the questions :

Mona is a chef. She's short and pretty. She has got short black curly hair. She is always happy. She has a big smile on her face. She works in a restaurant. She cooks for people. Every day she gets up at seven o'clock in the morning. She doesn't eat breakfast, she drinks coffee with milk. At eight o'clock, she drives to the market. At the market, she buys lots of food.She buys fruit, vegetables and meat.Then she goes to the restaurant.She cooks lunch from twelve o'clock to three o'clock. Then she takes a break. At five o'clock, she starts to cook dinner.She cooks pasta and pizza for lots of people. She finishes work at nine o'clock. She's very tired. She drives home and takes a shower. She plays computer games for an hour and then she goes to bed.

## A) answer the following questions :

1. Where does Mona work?

.....

2. Does she have breakfast in the morning?

.....

3. What time does she have a break?

.....

## B)Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d :

4 – Mona's hair isn't ……..

a) short b) curly c) straight d) black

5 – Mona cooks lunch for……hours.

a) five b) three c) twelve d) fifteen

6 – Mona goes home……

a) on foot b) by car c) by bus d) by train

## 4. Read the following , then answer the questions (6 marks):

It was a beautiful day. It was not hot and the sun was shining.The sky was blue and the birds were singing.A man was sitting next to the river.He was fishing. There was no fish in his basket. A big fish was swimming in the river.The man could see it. "come here" he said quietly. "I wanted a fish for my dinner."The man caught the fish.He pulled it. " come here" the man said loudly. The man's face suddenly changed and he started **yelling**. His voice was so loud that all the birds flew away. It was an old boat .The man was sad, but the fish was happy.It swam quickly down the river.

### A) answer the following questions :

1-How was the weather?

……

2-Why did the man want the fish?

……

3-Why do you think the fish is happy?

……

### B) Choose the correct answer from a, b,c or d :

4 – The underlined word"it" refers to……

a) The boat b) The fish c) The basket d) The river

5 – The man pulled……from the river. .

a) A fish b) An old boat c) A basket d) A table

6 – The word "yell" means……

a) laugh b) shout c) swim d) fish

## 5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Last summer, Ali wanted to spend a holiday. He decided to spend a week on the seaside. First, he travelled with his parents to Alexandria where They stayed at a nice hotel. After this week, Ali left his parents in Alexandria and travelled by bus to his uncle's farm. There, he spent a very good time with his cousin. In the morning,**they** helped in farming. In fact, it was the best holiday he had ever spent.

### A) answer the following questions:

1. How long was Ali's last summer holiday?

.....

2. What did Ali do on his uncle's farm? .....

### B) Choose the correct answer from a, b,c or d:

3 – There are.....

a) four b) three c) five d) six

4 – The underlined word "**they**" refers to.....

a) Ali's parents b) Ali's and his parents
c) Ali's cousins d) Ali and his cousins

.....

## 6. Read the following , then answer the questions :

It was winter, a poor woman went to a doctor's house at night. She asked him to see her son who was sick at home. When the doctor entered the woman's house, he knew that she was very poor. She had no food and the room was very cold. When he examined her son,he found out that he wasn't really ill,but he was very weak and hungry.The doctor gave the woman a little box and went out.When she opened it, she was surprised to find 200 pounds inside **it**.

### A) answer the following questions :

1-When did the woman go to the doctor's house? .....

2-Why was thewoman surprised? .....

3-Was the boy ill? .....

### B) Choose the correct answer from a, b,c or d :

4 – The doctor was.....

a) greedy b) bad c) kind d) angry

5 – There was.....in the box.

a) money b) food c) medicine d) water

6 – The underlined word "it" refers to.....

a) the woman b) the box c) the doctor d) the son

## بعض الكلمات فى القطعة تأتى بشكل معين وتأتى فى السؤال بشكل أخر.

| | |
|---|---|
| parents = father and mother | quarter to five = four forty-five |
| الوالدين = الأب والأم | خمسه إلا خمسه |
| fly – flew = by air/plane | from England = is English |
| يطير – طار = عن طريق الجو | من انجلترا = انجليزى |
| every Friday = every week | every July = every year |
| كل جمعه – كل اسبوع | كل يوليو = كل سنة |
| half past ten = ten thirty عشرة ونص | He's poor = He has no money هو فقير |
| walk to = on foot | سيراً على الأقدام |
| for free = without any money = paid nothing | مجانا = بدون أى نقود = لم يدفع شئ |
| We enjoyed = It's a nice day = We're happy | استمتعنا = إنه يوم جميل = نحن سعداء |

**هذا الموضوع ملئ بالأخطاء حدد الاخطاء ثم قم الإجابة فى ورقة خارجية**

## This topic is full of mistakes. Underline the mistakes :

my name is menna ali. i am from giza. i live at 34 fayrooz street. i go to Al-zahraa school, and i'm in prep one. i go to school every day except friday and saturday. i always get up at six o'clock in the morning i have breakfast with my family. Then,I take the bus to school.The first lesson starts at eight o'clock.after school,i do my homework.i sometimes play tennis,too. i'm very good at tennis.i have lunch at 3 o'clock.i watch my favourite programme after lunch.i always have a shower and brush my teeth befor i go to bed. what do you every day?

friday is a holiday, so i don't go to school on Fridays I spend all the morning studying and revising my lessons in the afternoon, I go to the club where i enjoy a good time with my family. i like playing football i can also meet my friends. in the evening, I go to visit my grandparents They like me very much and they always give me parents i go back home and sleep early. what about you اكتب برجراف

اكتب برجراف عن عطلة نهاية الاسبوع

**Write a paragraph on your weekend.**